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DR. C. T. Wang is back from Paris. His arrival in Shanghai on January 24 was the occasion for a demonstration of popular approval and gratitude such as few of the public men of China have received in Shanghai. He is looked upon by the Chinese as the man who resisted to the last and stood out against the signing of the Peace Treaty. In an interview published in the *China Press* on January 25 he showed that spirit of hope for the future and that lack of bitterness in his comments on what happened at Paris which is characteristic of the man. He has his mind set on better days and struggles on. China's real battle for survival is not to be fought in a room in Paris, nor in diplomatic negotiations with the Japanese government but within China herself and against those who are corrupt and those who are apathetic and without hope. Dr. Wang, if he were consulted, would probably desire to share the credit for China's stand at Paris with Dr. S. K. Alfred Sze and with Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo. It is a commentary on the state of China that these men receive thanks not for success but for bringing it about that the failure was no worse. They did not have behind them a united country, they did not receive frank and full support, there were attempts without number to cajole, to discredit and to threaten them. They did not win the fight, but they fought hard and honorably, they conducted a skilful retreat, and they are in the best possible position for the future. If these three men could be sent to twenty-two *tuchuns* throughout this country and if they could show the twenty-two that spirit of patriotic zeal and that hope for the future of China which they revealed in Paris and by which they won the respect of the Peace Conference, they would be doing a supreme service to their country. If these three men could put into the hearts of those who hold the power in Peking some share of their desire to save their country,

some appreciation of her perilous state, some conviction that things will yet come right, some staunchness in the struggle, they would be doing for China what must be done and done quickly. China might have done herself a good turn by sending her military chiefs to Paris merely to look on. They might have learned something and, in any case, the land would have had rest for a while.

THE unification of China's currency is the purpose of the steps proposed in a resolution that was unanimously passed by the recent conference of British Chambers of Commerce in China. The words of the motion follow :

That the Chinese government be strongly urged to take steps to discontinue the use of sycee and to establish a uniform currency of dollars and subsidiary silver and copper coinage throughout the country; to open a mint in Shanghai for the free coinage of dollars and to place other mints under efficient control, so that uniformity of standard may be preserved.

There is little that needs to be said in explanation of this resolution. Sycee is silver in the form of shoes; to be more accurate it is silver in the form of a pair of shoes fastened together sole to sole. The weight and fineness of the silver has been admirably maintained and Shanghai sycee is standard for a considerable region around Shanghai. It is represented in the banks by the tael, a name that most foreigners believe to be Chinese and most Chinese believe to have been brought in by the foreigners. It happens that the Chinese are right upon this point. The standard money of the Shanghai community is then a tael, or ounce, of sycee. That it is more convenient to have the standard money of a country a coin than to have the metal pass by weight will be understood by anyone who will give ten minutes to the consideration of the matter. This is understood well enough right here in Shanghai where for all ordinary transactions the Chinese dollar or the Mexican dollar, now growing scarcer, is used. It is proposed in this resolution that the Chinese dollar be substituted for the tael of silver as the standard. This substitution can be made with convenience and safety if the dollar can be made the heir of that confidence which sycee now commands. This, it is believed, can best be done by coining these silver dollars freshly in a mint that is close to the great silver market of Shanghai and that is sure to feel at once the weight of the public opinion of the banks and business organizations of Shanghai, if there is the least suspicion of a departure from uniformity in the weight and fineness of dollars. It follows also that the benefit China in general will get from the establishment of such a mint will depend upon the bringing of every mint in the country

under the control of the central government. Such currency uniformity as is proposed would deprive the Chinese and foreign banks of a certain amount of income. It is therefore to the credit of the Chinese banks that they have in the past made similar proposals and that they are reliably reported to be urging the Chinese government to get something done at the present time. It is also to be noted that a foreign banker brought the resolution, which has been quoted, before the conference of the British Chambers of Commerce.

THE present agitation for a Chinese mint in Shanghai may seem to the sanguine and overhopeful a retreat from previously captured advance positions. The pleasant fiction of a retreat for strategic reasons, to which the war telegrams have accustomed us, may not always have been a fiction; and in this case an analogous explanation may be the real one. Currency reformers in China have had one or both of two things in mind. The first is the problem presented by the fact that China is on a silver basis while most of the other nations of the world are on a gold basis. The second is the problem presented by the fact that there is no uniformity of the currency within the country. Overhopeful reformers have proposed the solving of both problems at one and the same time. In 1893 when the mints of India were closed to the free coinage of silver, there began in India the series of measures that have brought in what is called the gold-exchange standard. A plan, whose author had been laughed at as a misguided enthusiast, became the reliance in time of trouble and a suggestion to other countries. It was adopted for the Philippine Islands in 1903 and it happens that the complete machinery of its operation was adopted at once, while the final device of the series that supports the gold-exchange in India was not brought into operation until the crisis of 1907-8. The value and the undoubted success of the gold-exchange standard in other countries interested the Chinese government. From the visit to China of the Conant Commission in 1902 to the report of Dr. Vissering in 1912, China was officially and unofficially advised by almost every student of her currency problems to adopt some form of the gold-exchange standard. Its adoption would have been a drastic and far reaching reform. It would have put China upon a basis similar to that of India, Japan, the Philippines and the many other nations that have made use of it. But the gold-exchange standard failed of adoption in China. For one thing, it was not understood. The famous Viceroy, Chang Chi Tung was most emphatic in his disapproval. He looked upon it as an attempt to treat the laws of nature with scorn. In the second place it failed because the necessary preliminary unification of Chinese

currency had not taken place. The present proposal to limit the attention and activity of those who are interested in China's currency to this problem of unification may be accepted as fairly good proof that the two problems cannot be solved at the same time. Whatever may be the right way to deal with the difficulties that arise because China uses silver, while most of the rest of the world uses gold, there is no doubt unification is a move in the right direction. While the present proposal may, as has been said, be looked upon as a retreat, it really is no retreat. It is a forward move. Unification must precede more radical reform. It is an indispensable condition of such reform and is, in itself, a reform of no mean proportions.

AN interesting development of the present anti-Japanese movement is the apparent decision of Japanese merchants in Tientsin to minimize the bad effect of the boycott by peaceful and friendly means. The consular officials of Japan have evidently failed to secure a resumption of commercial relationships with the Chinese by letters and dispatches threatening the demand of an indemnity for any loss sustained by their traders and are helpless when the Yarn, Piece-Goods and Silk Guild announced its resolution to suspend all the contracts for goods ordered from Japan on account of the unsettled conditions. Against the Guild's decision, the Japanese have repeatedly protested to the Chihli Civil Governor and the Tientsin Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, but diplomatic pressure is unavailing. Finding their own officials unable to give them any relief, the Japanese merchants have been calling upon the Chinese merchants in the most cordial spirit, and urging them to take the delivery of goods by appealing to personal friendship. They say they have refused to take up the matter on a legal basis. They remind the Chinese of their own disapproval of the policy of Tokyo in dealing with the Tsingtao and Foochow questions, and express the hope that a new policy will soon be inaugurated in Japan. Some of the Chinese merchants who are good-natured and good-hearted were moved by these eloquent speeches appealing to their emotions. They were not afraid of the unfriendly threats of Japanese dealers, but when the latter resort to persuasion and the calling to memory of past personal friendship, they appeared to be wavering, it is said. The mass-meeting committee, hearing of this new development of the boycott movement, has hastened to their rescue, advising the wavering Chinese to remain steadfast and carry the fight to the bitter end. All this indicates that it would not be difficult for the Japanese government to seek a compromise with the Chinese, if it is anxious to preserve peace in the Far East. If any compromise is, however, to be acceptable, it must

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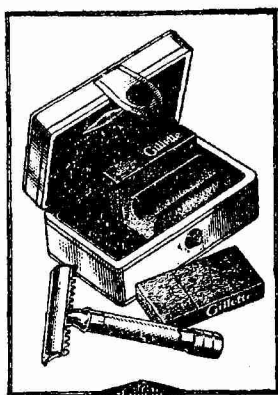


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be based upon the actual abandoning of Japan's imperial ambition in China, which involves no less than the complete return to China that which is hers and the stopping of intrigues to weaken this position of the Chinese in the eyes of the world. Today Japan is truly holding a trump card. If she knows how to play it, it will bring to her the growing business of the four hundred million people, and their friendly feeling, which is more valuable than the mere possession of a big slice of territory. A portion of the Japanese merchants trading in China understand this situation, and understanding it, realize that the formulation of a more enlightened Chinese policy by Tokyo alone can change the hostile feeling of the Chinese into a friendly one. They are endeavoring to influence their government in that direction. In the meantime, the Chinese are remaining firm, but watching and waiting, before they call off the boycott and resume the former friendly relations with their Japanese commercial associates.

GENERAL Hsu Shu-cheng, popularly known as Little Hsu, has just issued an imposing proclamation to the Mongols in their own language at Urga in which he sets forth his policy. General Hsu has been in charge of Mongolian affairs since the cancellation of the autonomy of Outer Mongolia a few months ago. He is the power behind the Anfu Club, which



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is supposed to be a creature of Japan, although Marshal Tuan Chi-jui is usually considered as the nominal head of the Club. Many of General Hsu's opponents are in mortal fear of him, and once tried to get rid of his presence in Peking by sending him to Mongolia. Not only did they not realize the result of this stroke of policy, but unconsciously they have made him an uncrowned king of the vast land. It is said that General Hsu will now make his headquarters in Kalgan instead of in Urga so that he can look down upon Peking from the high plateau with the backing of a tremendous force behind him with the result that he will be more powerful in the future than ever before. Whether this will be true it is too early to say, but the policy as detailed in his proclamation to the Mongols reveals his ambition and unmistakably shows his determination to develop Mongolia upon modern principles. He cannot but know that with the development of Mongolia, industrially and otherwise, goes his power. Part of his interesting proclamation is translated as follows:

"1. The only thing which can bind together the interests of Mongols, who are separated by vast deserts and plains, is the Yellow Religion. What the Central government did soon after the independence of Outer Mongolia, was, therefore, the conferring of additional religious titles upon the Living Buddha, who

shall hereafter do his best to propagate this religion. 2. Means should be devised to increase the population. In the Yuan dynasty when the Mongolian Empire was at the zenith of its glory, the population was exceedingly great, but it dwindled in the beginning of the late Ching Dynasty. It has since been decreasing all along. Consequently the laborers to develop the vast natural resources have become very scarce. If the decrease of the population should continue at this rate, the Mongolian territory will be depopulated within the next hundred years.

"It may be remembered that during the Chin and Yuan dynasties, Mongolian arms were carried into the center of Europe, and it is to our disgrace and shame that we descendants of the conquerors should now be so weak. In former days Hsu Fu took 500 boys and girls to the sea, and founded the great empire in the east. Why should not we, several hundred thousand inhabitants of the land, strive to increase our numbers? 3. Commerce and cattle raising should at once be improved. Only a very few Mongolian merchants in this vast land are trading with the people of other nationalities. Hereafter, they should commence to deal in their native products and sell their superfluous domestic animals to the outside world. In former days each prince had his droves of ponies, camels, cattle, etc., which were counted by the tens of thousands. But to-day the largest drove I have observed did not exceed one or two thousand animals. Plagues raging in the various banners have often carried away hundreds and thousands of domestic animals. Modern methods of prevention should immediately be introduced. 4. Numerous industrial institutes should be established and agriculture encouraged. The Mongolians are fond of meat and milk, and perhaps this is a cause of the decrease in the population. Man is not a purely carnivorous animal. He needs vegetables and other food. I am glad to notice that the Mongols have begun to like brick tea. Therefore, the agricultural industry should be greatly improved, and the Mongols should begin to supply their own rice, wheat and other cereals. They should try to make their own cloth, furs, and other daily necessities. 5. The natural resources should be developed. Most of the Mongolian territory is covered with forests, and minerals of all descriptions can be found in almost every banner of league. The Mongols can become rich if they will only wake from their slumber. If they do not, there is no doubt that foreign adventurers will step in to rob them of their rights and privileges. 6. Education should be introduced to enlighten the people. I have met with very few people here, who can read and write. There are few Mongolian books, which are within the reach of

the general public. Ignorance and darkness have always brought unnecessary panics upon the people. The government's policy is to educate the people in all branches of knowledge. 7. The teachings of Confucius and other Sages of ancient time should be enforced. The people should have proper marriages, which are not prohibited by the Yellow Religion. It is hoped that no celibacy will be enforced. The Living Buddha is the acknowledged chief of the Religion and yet he has a wife, who has proved to be a great help to him. His example should therefore be copied.

THE following editorial from the *Cablenews-American* published at Manila gives some idea of the viewpoint of that city on the Shanghai - Taxation - Without - Representation muddle:

From the meager information contained in the dispatch from Shanghai, it appears that the Chinese of that city are about 150 years behind the American Continental Congress, but going strong at that. They seem to have sent the municipal council of Shanghai a chop which being interpreted means that if the Chinese are not fit to have representation on the council they are not fit to pay taxes to support that council and finance its projects. This is not quite so picturesque in language but it amounts to about the same thing as that old slogan that most Americans have learned from their histories; "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

There may be some good reasons why the Chinese residents of Shanghai should not have the same representation and treatment as the other nationals, in that internationalized city, but they are not apparent at this distance. Of course the whole system of extra-territoriality of which the constitution and government of Shanghai is a part, has grown out of China's weakness in government and lack of solidarity as a nation. That the Chinese of Shanghai are now seeking to have this burden imposed upon the weakness of their country removed, is in itself, a sign of progress in self respect and in ability to recognize their rights as individuals and to claim them.

Whatever the merits or the lack of them are in the case of the Chinese of Shanghai, the incident of their presenting their case to the municipal council in the form of an ultimatum is full of significance. It is another of those numerous straws now visible in China proclaiming the direction of the wind of Chinese thought and aspirations. China is no longer inert. She may be staggering this way and that in her

efforts to get upon her feet as a nation, but she is no longer asleep; she has ceased to be the dormant dragon insensible to kicks and abuse. What the future of China shall be is to be determined largely by the treatment that she and her citizens receive at the hands of other nations and nationals.

Whatever may be the vested rights of the other nationals in Shanghai, in the matter of governing the city, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to give the great mass of Chinese population some recognition.

THE following interesting paragraphs dealing with American business men and American business methods are reproduced from an interview with Mr. Takashi Matsuda, adviser to Mitsui and Company, which appeared in the *Japan Advertiser* for January 17:

"Yes, I always associate the word America with all that is honorable and righteous, and this association has been emphasized and confirmed by my personal experience with American business men. Among my foreign friends here are many English, French, Germans as well as Americans, and I have great esteem and respect for them all, but to do business with, give me Americans of all other nationals! They have a prompt understanding, and are quick to decide and to act, and trustful of friends. And they are generous. I have done business with peoples of various nationalities, but never was there a case in which my cooperation with American businessmen proved unsatisfactory."

"In future, as in the past, Japan should continue to benefit through American cooperation. True that Japan has grown in wealth and industry, so much so that we are now exporting capital to the South Seas and other places and also that we are now supplying home industries with our own experts and engineers, whereas formerly we could provide foremen only and look to foreign countries for experts. But there is still much room for importing American brains and American money. Some pessimists allege that Japan is rapidly exhausting her natural resources. The truth is that in order to establish a strong industrial Japan we have as yet to rely much upon intelligent, large-scaled cooperation such as American businessmen alone could provide. It is my firm conviction that the Americo-Japanese friendship can best be maintained and promoted by the harmonious cooperation of the two countries in the realms of industry and commerce. To cite an instance, Japan is producing only a million horse power of electricity at present but a recent

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investigation shows that this scant volume could easily be augmented to 3 or 4 million horse power. Experts are further convinced that it is no visionary exaggeration to say that there are enough resources even in Japan to warrant the hope that the electric industry can be developed up to 15 million horse power. Granted that the production of coals is negligible, not considering the fact that we use only charcoals and wooden faggots for domestic fuel, we may devote the entirety of our coal to industrial purpose. Thus there is room even in Japan alone for development of Americo-Japanese cooperative industry, and when it is added to the enormous possibilities of the whole of the Far East, there is every reason to desire that Japanese and America should grow ever more intimate in friendly intercourse and co-work."

Resurrection of the Shantung Question

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

MR. Obata, Japanese Minister at Peking, on January 19, called at the Waichiaopu and presented a note informing Mr. Chen Lu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Tokio's wish to open direct negotiations with China concerning Japan's succession to the former

German privileges and rights in the Province of Shantung as stipulated in the Peace Treaty which is now in force, and the restoration to China of Kiaochow, with the provision that it be converted into an international settlement in accordance with the repeated declarations made by the Japanese statesmen. Before the arrival at Peking of Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs and former Chief Delegate to the European Peace Conference, early next week, no answer to the note will be given by the Chinese government.

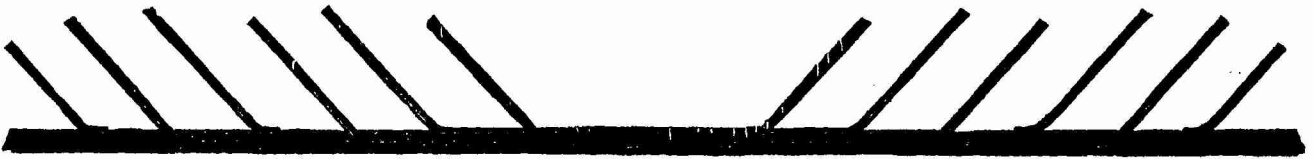
The latest information obtainable in the Cabinet quarters is that the number of the ministers against direct negotiations with Japan over the Shantung matter and of those in favor of them is nearly equal. So far as Peking is concerned, Minister Lu holds the balance. Whether the Chinese public, which a few months ago succeeded in preventing the signing of the German Peace Treaty by their delegates, can again impose their will upon the government and thereby insure a uniform and consistent policy is a big question which no one at the present writing can answer with any degree of accuracy, being aware of the fact that a large section of the Chinese students who were a real power a short time ago are losing their popularity with the masses in consequence of their inclination towards the employment of strikes against their teachers and principals. Another fact which discourages the Chinese is that the League of Nations, to all intents and purposes, is another international farce and will probably not be able to deal out any unbiased justice, controlled as it will be by a few powerful nations. Even President Wilson, one of its principal promoters, has shown his loss of faith in the efficacy of the League when in defending himself with regard to his acquiescence in the Shantung decision of the Conference shortly before his illness in the course of a speech given at a women's meeting in San Francisco he asked. "Shall we go to war with Great Britain and Japan over Shantung?" No wonder that the Chinese have begun to question the usefulness of the so-called League of Nations.

Mr. Obata's note, which is the most absorbing topic of the day in North China, resurrecting as it does the Shantung question, may have far reaching effects upon the Chinese internal situation, as well as the external one. It embodies the following few points which possess more than an average interest:

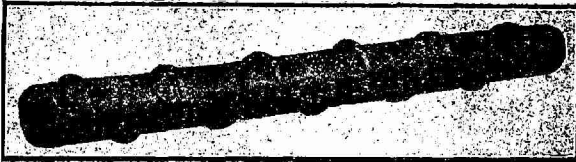
(1) That the Peace Treaty having come into force, the Japanese government succeeds to the rights and privileges formerly enjoyed by the Germans in Shantung in accordance with its provisions.

(2) That in conformity with the repeated declarations made by the Japanese government

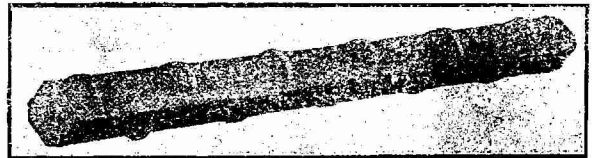
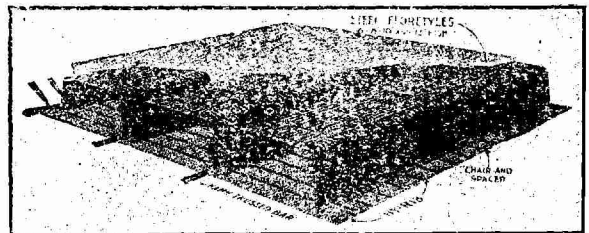
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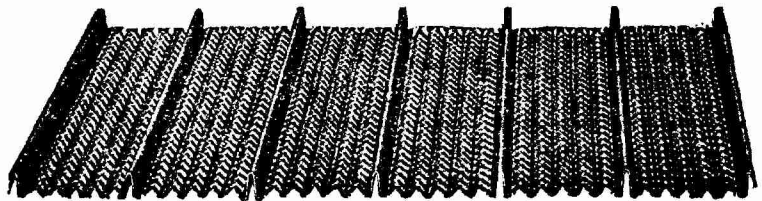
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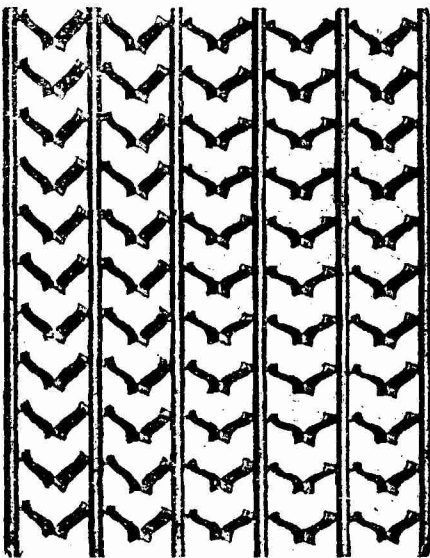
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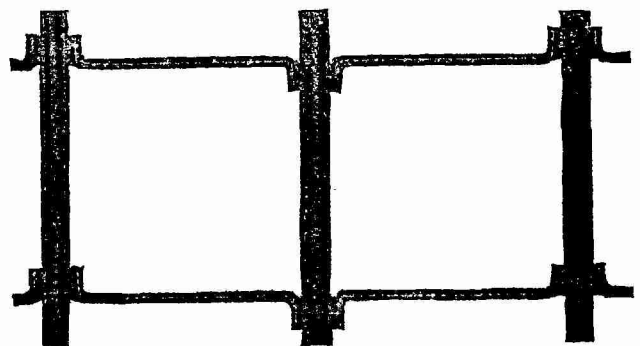
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on previous occasions Kiaochow would be returned to China.

(3) That a joint Chinese Japanese commission should be formed to discuss and settle the question in connection with the restoration of Kiaochow.

(4) That the Japanese garrisons now at Kiaochow should be withdrawn after special Chinese garrisons are organized to take over the control of the place and that pending the organization of such a Chinese force, Kiaochow shall temporarily remain under the military control of the Japanese.

(5) That the date and place for the commencement of this important negotiation should be decided at the earliest convenience of the Chinese government.

Several Cabinet meetings have already been held to consider the Japanese note, and no decision has as yet been arrived at. Various views expressed at such meetings are of exceptional interest and can be summarized as follows:

Those Cabinet ministers who consider it expedient for China to negotiate with Japan for the restitution of Kiaochow admit that direct negotiations will be contradictory to China's refusal to sign the Peace Treaty, but express the belief that the refusal to undertake the negotiations will result in China being placed in a false position. It is suggested that China should place the Shantung matter before the League of Nations, but even President Wilson, who has fathered the League is facing opposition from all quarters on its formation and principles. How can she expect any justice from that international tribunal in such awkward circumstances?

Another view taken by the pro-direct-negotiation ministers is that following its ratification by Germany and the principal Allied powers, the Treaty of Peace has come into force and its Shantung provision has likewise become effective. Under these conditions unless China is powerful enough to make her protest against its operation effective and America backs her claim, that the Shantung matter be left in abeyance until the convention of the League of Nations. However, China is too weak to oppose the Allies' arbitrary decision and the United States has resumed her former "too-proud-to-fight" attitude and taken up her hermit life once again, leaving European and Asiatic affairs singularly alone, until possibly another world wide war menaces her own shores. In the meantime, Japan has possessed herself of all the German rights in Shantung and is not disposed to relinquish them in China's favor although she is willing to return an empty shell in the form of Kiaochow by negotiations. If her overtures for the restoration of Kiaochow were rejected, Japan would continue functioning in that territory and might one day perpetuate her possession of it as she has done in Korea.

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Great Britain, France and Italy at Versailles were obliged to support Japan's Claims, bound by an understanding which Japan exacted from them at a time during the war when she could have changed sides with the greatest temporary profit to herself and the maximum detriment to the colonial interests of the Allies in the Far East, and with the possibility of making Germany a victorious country in Europe. These powers cannot now turn around and support China for the reason that the same menace to their interests is still hanging over their heads though in a less degree, and Japan is ready to exploit it advantageously whenever she desires. This is the gist of the arguments used by those who are advocating the direct negotiations with Japan regarding Shantung.

The Cabinet Ministers and their supporters who advocate the rejection of Japan's overtures for the commencement of the Shantung negotiations advance even stronger arguments to support their contention. It is childish and inconsistent, they say, to have refused to sign the Peace Treaty and to consent to direct negotiations with Japan within a period of several months. They point out that Japan will surely insist upon using the provisions of the Peace Treaty as the basis for negotiations. Agreement to Japan's present overtures will be construed as China's confirmation of those provisions. Is China going, after having passed the eleventh hour, to sign the Peace Treaty at the dictate of

Japan which she refused to sign when the Allied Powers approached her? If she does so, she will receive deserved contempt from all over the world. China's friends will cry in unison that she has no backbone and is not worthy of sympathy and support.

If Japan insists upon direct negotiations with China and if the Chinese officials in Peking comply with her request without consulting the South, two things of the most frightful consequences will happen, as is pointed out by the anti-direct-negotiation advocates. These are the intensification of the anti-Japanese feeling and the creation of new internal troubles in China. More Foochow incidents would occur. The chasm between the South and the North will be further widened until a compromise would be impossible. Telegrams which are literally pouring into Peking from all over the provinces protesting against the possible acceptance by the government of Japan's overtures, foreshadow what may result if the people are not taken into confidence in the solution of the problem.

Suppose that the Peking government foregoes the praise of the world for its heroic stand taken at the European Peace Conference by refusing to sign the treaty, faces the intensification of the boycott movement and is ready to reap the increased ill-feeling of the South, what will these great sacrifices bring to China in return? The answer is found in the following terms in the Peace Treaty concerning Shantung:

Art. 156

"Germany renounces, in favor of Japan, all her rights, title and privileges—particularly those concerning the territory of Kiaochow, railways, mines and submarine cables—which she acquired in virtue of the Treaty concluded by her with China on March 6, 1898, and of all other arrangements relative of the Province of Shantung.

"All German rights in the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway, including its branch lines, together with its subsidiary property of all kinds, stations, shops, fixed and rolling stock, mines, plant and material for the exploitation of the mines, are and remain acquired by Japan, together with all rights and privileges attaching thereto.

"The German state submarine cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and from Tsingtao to Chefoo, with all the rights, privileges and properties attaching thereto, are similarly acquired by Japan, free clear of all charges and encumbrances.

Art. 157

"The movable and unmovable property owned by the German state in the territory of Kiaochow, as well as all the rights which Germany might claim in consequence of the works or improvements made or of the expense in-

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curred by her, directly or indirectly in connection with territory, are and remain acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and encumbrances.

Art. 158

"Germany shall hand over to Japan within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the archives, registers, plans, title-deeds and documents of every kind wherever they may be relating to the administration, whether civil, military, financial, judicial or other, of the territory of Kiaochow.

"Within the same period Germany shall give particulars to Japan of all treaties, arrangements or agreements relating to the rights, title or privileges referred to in the two preceding articles."

To give a slight idea as to some of the "rights, title and privileges," Japan has thus acquired, in the Shantung provision, Section III of the Kiaochow Convention of 1898 may be quoted in full as follows:

"The Chinese government binds itself in all cases where foreign assistance, in persons, capital or material, may be needed for any purpose whatever within the Province of Shantung, to offer the said work or supplying of materials in the first instance to German manufacturers and merchants engaged in undertakings of the kind in question. In case German manu-

facturers or merchants are not inclined to undertake the performance of such works, or the furnishing of materials, China shall then be at liberty to act as she pleases."

Other sections of the same Convention which Japan proposes to take over relate to the right of the construction of two lines of railways in the province and the opening of mines "for a distance of thirty li (ten miles) from each side of those railways and along the whole extent of the lines." Amos S. Hershey, professor of Political Science and International Law, and author of many standard books on International Law, thus summarized the whole Shantung question in an article of his appearing in the *International Law Review*:

"Upon the question of the obligation of Japan, whether moral or legal, to restore Kiaochow to China, we do not propose to enter. Indeed, it does not seem to us particularly important. Even if the so-called 'restoration' be made, it will probably be upon such conditions as would leave Japan in virtual or actual control of the Shantung Province, and therefore with a firm grip on China. As a distinguished Chinese politician and diplomat has expressed it, 'she (Japan) will give us back the shells and keep the oysters.'"

Such being the case, it would be infinitely better for China to appeal to the League of

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Nations and try to ascertain whether that League is efficacious. If the League is ineffective, China leaves the Shantung matter alone and always considers it as an illegal act committed by Japan, a strong country, upon China, a weak country. When the weak country improves in strength or when the strong country gets into an international or internal entanglement, it will be the time for the wronged country to strike and get revenge.

The Boycott At Canton

BY HIN WONG.

CANTON, the first great city in China to advocate the use of boycott methods to retaliate foreign aggressions or injustice, is now perhaps the least efficient among the principal open ports of the Republic in the execution of the nation-wide movement against Japanese goods. Nevertheless, the import of Japanese or "low grade" as now termed here through the port of Canton has, in the last six months, been reduced by at least fifty per cent, according to an officer in the Chinese Customs Service. The cause for the inefficiency in the execution of the boycott has been due to the demoralized condition of the General Chamber of Commerce, an attempt on the part of the Kwangsi and Yunan militarists in Kwangtung to utilize the movement for selfish political advantage, the dissension

among the foreign goods merchants themselves, a lack of wise leadership and direction among the young people who have been the arm and soul in the enforcement of the boycott, and the existence of too large a group of men dependent on Japanese goods for their livelihood. Moreover, there is a large list of supplies without which some local trade and industries may be paralyzed. The present boycott movement however, has given no little stimulus to new and important industries. The recent incidents in Foochow and Tientsin where the Japanese tried to employ coercive measures and the news of the beginning of Japan to fully enjoy the rights allotted her by the Peace Treaty seem to have added energy to the Cantonese determination to continue the boycott until the Shantung question is settled to the satisfaction of the Chinese.

As one may remember the Cantonese were the first among the Chinese to follow the western method of boycott. As a protest against the unjust treatment of the Chinese in the United States a boycott on American goods was organized in the summer of 1905. Similar penalty was placed on the Japanese trade in Canton on account of the Tatsu Maru incident in 1908, in which Chinese national honor was insulted. Again Cantonese put a boycott against the Japanese in 1915, following the success of the powerful Japanese diplomatic gun over the notorious Twenty-one Demands, when Japan's victory aroused in the Chinese people a deep-seated hatred of the island Empire. Canton was one of the first ports then to engineer a movement to boycott Japanese goods and to refrain from sending cargo by Japanese vessels.

Cantonese are not indifferent and uninterested in the present movement. They simply have not properly organized for the campaign. They have ceased the purchase of many Japanese articles.

According to the Marine Food Guild, in Canton alone some three and a-half million dollars worth of dried fish and the like were consumed yearly under ordinary conditions. For the present, dealers in this line of articles are not doing forty per cent of their former business. Many of the cooks in the Canton shops simply refuse to handle this kind of goods to avoid criticism on the part of the public.

When the boycott first came into force here more than six months ago, according to the manager of a large importing company, Canton had then on hand something like three million dollars worth of Japanese goods. Most of these goods were wearing stuffs, they being embroidered handkerchiefs, towels, grey shirtings, tea-cloths, umbrellas, underwears, socks, and similar articles. These goods were, however, by agreement between a committee of young people and certain piece-goods guild merchants, permitted to be sold on the market, as long as they still last, on

condition that the merchants would first register the amount of goods they have on hand and report their daily sales. This seems to have been an outlet given to smuggling and false reports on the goods in possession and the amount sold on the part of some dishonest merchants which has afterward given serious trouble to Canton.

Under ordinary circumstances, Canton imports yearly from Japan some 44,000 dozen embroidered handkerchiefs, 214,000 dozen towels, 15,000 dozen underwear, 54,000 dozen socks, 8,000 pieces grey shirtings. These do not include those brought from Hongkong in small quantities by passengers on the Hongkong-Canton steamers or by the Canton-Kowloon Railroad. In the few months past, very little importation in these goods were noticed, but it is reported that much have been smuggled in by repackings in Hongkong and through the falsification of trade marks at the expense of British and American manufacturers.

Most of the Japanese goods thus counterfeited have been shipped from Hongkong to one of the smaller cities in Kwangtung and thence distributed to the inner towns and villages. A recent visit to the North River districts has found Japanese goods sold there as before during the boycott and some towels and other articles marked as British were not such to those who really understand and are able to make the distinction. Of course, some of the so-called "low grade" goods were rushed inland by the shrewd merchants at Canton as soon as the movement began and before it spread that far.

At the beginning of the boycott agitation, meetings were called at the General Chamber of Commerce at Canton, but the merchants themselves were not very enthusiastic in their attendance, leaving the leading committees appointed to enforce the boycott in the hands of not influential members of the organization but in those of students and young men, enthusiastic but not always wise. The meetings have resolved to prohibit the further import of Japanese goods into Canton but failed to fix a date on which the latest shipment of Japanese goods previously ordered may still come in. At the same time, inspection of newly arrived goods at the Customs Examination Shed has been left to the students instead of a committee of experts, and in more than a dozen cases in which non-Japanese articles were adjudged "low grade," causing inconvenience to not only native but also foreign importers. Several complaints have reached the Canton Commissioner for Foreign Affairs from the consulates at Shameen, and the Military Governor had to issue special orders to the Commissioner of Police to limit the activities of the students. Not only the consulates but also the large importing concerns like the Sincere, the Chen Kwong and The Sun

Company department stores were compelled to resort to the authorities for assistance in checking some of the unreasonable actions on the part of the students who have been generally recognized as patriotic but somewhat over zealous in the execution of their self-imposed duty. Because of the refusal of the merchants to carry out their pledge, much misunderstandings have crept in, and Canton for more than three months saw nothing but a bitter conflict between the police and the students, the small and the large merchants, or one political clique and the other, all resulting harmful to the movements, and in a house divided against itself.

Since the inauguration of the large department store system in Canton, many small shops for foreign goods have been hit, and when these large stores came into conflict with the students, the small dealers simply took the opportunity for revenge. The proprietors of small concerns have brought the lawless elements along the Bund to demonstrate against "low grade" goods in front of the large stores, and one time many show windows of The Sun Company, but recently opened, were smashed by these rowdies. When the students agitated in favor of boycotting the big department stores as a punishment for their sending a petition to the Military Governor to regulate their inspection methods, these small shop proprietors at once sided with the students, and for nearly three months these large stores were practically deserted and forced to close in the evenings. The loss to these stores was not so much as at first estimated, as one of them at least has been doing immense importing business and was able to supply retailers through its wholesale department with delivery of goods at its warehouses and branches under different names.

One day during the darkest period of the boycott for the big stores mentioned, a very unfortunate incident occurred. In a riot participated by the police and the students, several hundred boys, girls and policemen were locked inside the Sincere Company, a large department store. During the afternoon and the night inside the store among the struggling parties including some girl students, some unpleasant incidents took place and they spoke no credit to either the young men, the boys, or the policemen there. The students blamed the Commissioner of Police for the indignity suffered, while two employees charged some students of taking articles from their possession. The Police Commissioner won out, however, and some eleven students were arrested and put into the Police Reformatory for a week. For the strike of the students demanding the dismissal of the Police Commissioner, two student leaders were ousted from their school by order of the Civil Governor. The most unpleasant incidents resulted from the conflict between the police and the

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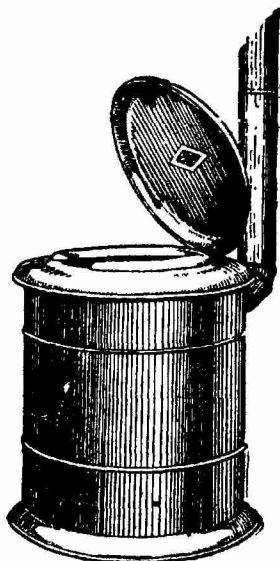
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student, body, however, are the split of the student union in Canton into two, one for the Police Commissioner, consisted mostly of Christian school students and the other public school students and the attempt of the Kwangsi and the Yunnan militarists to condemn the action of the Police Commissioner in order that he might be replaced by one of them. The Military Governor has been unable to remove the Police Commissioner for the fact that General Ngai Bong-ping, the incumbent, has had a clean official record, has been mostly responsible for the present city reform and improvement, and has the support of the enlightened merchants of Canton. His political opponents have succeeded in having bills of impeachment passed against him in both the National Assembly and in the Provincial Assembly, then they fell through for want of good grounds for the higher authorities to review his actions.

The student strikes and the political agitations of the officials against one of themselves and the larger business firms have greatly weakened the effectiveness of the boycott movement, and many would-be boycott supporters among the indifferent have hesitated to join the movement because of the ways of the politicians and the small merchants.

At the same time, there are some articles the Cantonese at present require to continue in

their industries. Canton is using about 16,700 tons of Japanese coal a year for the railroads and other plants. The five match factories here have to depend much on Japanese chemicals and materials. Still Canton has to import some 350,000 gross of matches, aside from local manufacturing. The 150 small factories in Canton and nearby districts consume 28,000 piculs of Japanese cotton yarn, aside from those shipped in by India.

Brigandage in Canton Delta is an important factor. Next to the militarists and the soldiers, they are the most destructive human elements here. The bandits and pirates depend chiefly on Japanese agencies for the supply of arms and ammunitions.

Many Cantonese physicians and dentists are still using Japanese chemicals and drugs, and very few local druggists do not handle goods Japanese.

A local concern, Kwong Sang Hong, handles exclusively Japanese toilet articles and patent medicine. Yet it has been allowed to flourish, simply because of their Chinese labels and trade marks.

To replace opium and being used as anti-opium pills, some five million dollars worth of morphia entered Kwangtung yearly the last few years, two-fifths of it being distributed through Swatow, while the rest in Canton. Most of the morphia came with the cheap glassware imported from Japan or through Japanese agencies.

The boycott agitation in Canton, not so effective as many would like to see, has nevertheless put stimulus to new industries. According to the *Canton Times*, a cardboard factory has been recently established in Fatshan, turning out cards and other papers comparing favorably with the Japanese. Lo Wen Pak, a returned student from England, and others have organized a large match factory, and one W. C. Chu, a returned student from America, is founding a printing ink establishment in the island of Honam.

Most of the printing shops in Canton have been using Japanese machinery and supplies. Since the boycott movement, Lee Hung of the firm of Chee Hing, has gone into the work of manufacturing job printing presses. He is now drafting plans to turn out a press sufficient to publish an ordinary Chinese newspaper in Canton. For the present, however, the job printing press Mr. Fung manufactured cannot compete with Japanese-made; but according to those who have used it, only extra fine work cannot be done, otherwise it is all right. They have the faith that improvements and greater capital will perfect and enlarge the present type and output.

In spite of the boycott movement, Japanese are not slow in extending their hold on Canton. Among the many Japanese firms and agencies established here recently is the China and Southern Bank, with office on the Bund, a very



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favorable location with but a few minutes walk from Shameen. More than \$200,000 have been deposited there by the Chinese already, it is understood. The head office of this bank is in Taipeh, Formosa, with branches in Singapore and Semarang also. The bank claims that it is of joint Chinese and Japanese capital, but the director and manager here is H. Yamase, a Japanese. The Taiwan Bank, having opened here many years, is still being patronized by the local officials, as this concern will accept propositions which other foreign banks refuse to consider. Persons having relationship with the Taiwan Bank claims that its business has not been effected by the boycott.

As far as the Canton Customs daily returns show, there have not been very many Japanese vessels entered lately, but the statistics for 1919 are still unavailable.

While many Cantonese have to still trade with the Japanese as they must, it cannot be said that they love to. The way the Japanese cornered the rice market late in 1918 and early 1919 in Canton and Hongkong is repugnant to the many decent Chinese and foreigners in this port and their desperate attempt to cover their "low grade" goods with other trade marks has brought other nationalities against them.

The present boycott movement in South China as well as in Canton is being directed more or less by the younger generation, mostly students, and even kindergarten children are being taught by their elder brothers or sisters not to handle Japanese toys. Nowadays, not many Japanese toys are found on the market, when a year or so ago, they dominated all the small shops and toy stands during the year ends and New Year holidays.

The recent actions of the Japanese at Foochow and in Tientsin have told again what the Japanese may do to create problems for the Chinese people, and this seems to have prompted the local merchants and the students to be more uniform in their plan in the enforcement of the boycott. Revised regulations have been drafted by a committee of students and merchants, and this mutual understanding may result in a more effective opposition against the entry of Japanese goods into South China through the port of Canton.

Canton, January 16, 1920.



Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

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and

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This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Negotiations over Shantung
References: Pp. 358, 389.

Questions: 1. What offer has Japan recently made to China? 2. What have been China's complete demands? 3. What does the word "internationalize" mean when applied to Tsingtao? 4. Name two classes of men in Japan who favor the return of Shantung to China. Why do they favor this? 5. What do you consider to be the chief causes for the desire of Japan to discuss further this question? 6. On p. 389: "returning the shell while preserving the kernel" is applied to Tsingtao. What is the meaning? 7. How may the League of Nations affect this matter?

Topic 2: The Boycott and Diplomacy
References: Pp. 358, 388.

Questions: 1. What are said to be the plans regarding the Boycott after the Chinese New Year? 2. What have been estimated as the losses daily to Japanese merchants caused by the boycott? 3. Why is the boycott said to be "in reality the application of one of the principles of the League of Nations?"

Topic 3: Representation in the Tientsin Italian Concession.
References: Pp. 359-362.

Questions: 1. Who is responsible for planning Chinese representation in this Settlement? 2. What are Captain Fileti's reasons for advocating Chinese representation? 3. What has Mr. T. V. Tseng done for Tientsin Chinese representation? 4. If the scheme is carried out will it be possible for the Italians to be outvoted on their Council? Why? 5. What can you say about taxes in Tientsin?

2. National Affairs

Topic 1. Dr. Vincent on Chinese Progress.
References: Pp. 362, 364, 366, 368.

Questions: 1. What is the

source of this article? What will be its effect on the American public? 2. Make a list of causes of apprehension, and of causes for hope in China. What inference can you draw? 3. Criticise this remark: "Oh, we always absorb any invaders in the course of two or three centuries." 4. What are Dr. Vincent's conclusions to medical and educational changes in China at present observable? 5. What are his ideas as to the future of women here? 6. Why is China's expectation of help from America a source of "embarrassment"?

Topic 2.: Conservancy work in Kwangtung.

Reference: P. 378-9

Questions: 1. What is the purpose of "Conservancy" work? 2. What is the time required to carry out the proposed work? The cost? 3. How large a territory is affected by this plan? 4. Of what importance is this work? 5. Is there need for it in other parts of China?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: U. S. Shipping at Shanghai
References: Pp. 385.

Questions: 1. Who is the Shanghai representative of the American Bureau of Shipping and the U. S. Shipping Board? 2. What are the duties of this representative? 3. We are told that he will have supervision over the construction of ships for the U. S. at Shanghai. Do you know who is building ships for the U. S. at Shanghai? 4. What is meant by marine insurance? 5. What is meant by fire insurance? 6. By what method, do you think, an insurance company comes to a decision as to the amount that must be paid for insurance?

Topic 2. China's Railway Employees.
References: P. 408

Questions: 1. What was the total number or railway employees for

1916, for 1917, for 1918? 2. Figure out the percentage of the total number of employees in each one of the different departments of the Chinese government railways. To do this use the last column on the right. For instance, figure out what per cent 3,521 is of 63,795. This will give you the percentage for "General Administration." 3. After you have done this, do the same thing for the Peking-Hankow Railway and for the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. In the case of the latter, find out, for instance, what per cent 230 is of 4,025. 4. Now compare the percentages and mark the chief differences between the percentage of employees in each department of each of the two railways named in question three. 5. In which department is there the greatest difference in percentage of employees between the Peking-Hankow and the Shanghai-Nanking railways? 6. Can you arrive at any good explanation for these differences.
Topic 3. A Tea Merchant's Bank.
References: Pp. 398, 380.

Question: 1. What are the chief functions of a bank or, in other words, what useful things does a bank do? 2. Do you see any reason for a separate bank for the tea trade? 2. Write a paper on the subject: The Probable Usefulness of a Separate Bank for the Tea Trade.

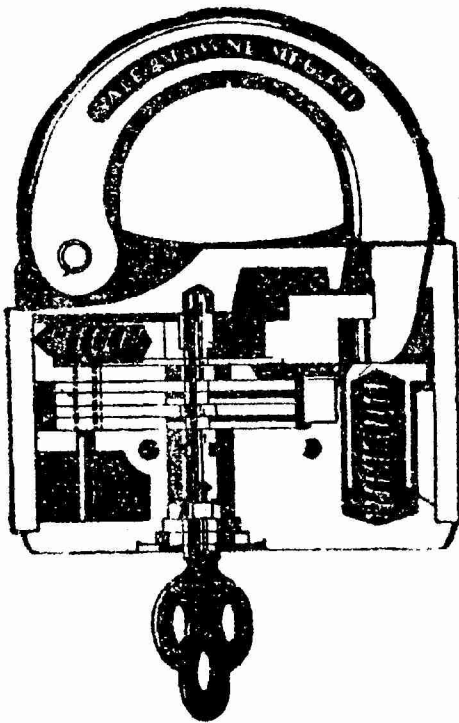
Topic 4. Boycott and the Law.
References: Pp. 388-96.

Questions: 1. What arguments are set forth by the Civil Governor of Chihli in the proclamation quoted on p. 390? 2. Are these arguments against the boycott or against the methods that have been used? 3. Do you believe the boycott itself to be against the law? 4. Do you think that some of the methods are unlawful? 5. How can lawful and unlawful acts be distinguished? 6. Suppose that a merchant orders goods and refuses to take them when they arrive, what will the seller of the goods do? 7. What action is threatened by the Japanese Yarn, Silk and Piece Goods Association of Tientsin? 8. What is the answer of the Chinese merchants upon this point? 9. What would you consider to be a just settlement of this difficulty? 10. Try to find out the law and the custom of China upon the subject of boycotting? Have you ever known of a case of Chinese being boycotted by Chinese?

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News from North China

Frank S. Williams, of Peking, has gone to Shanghai on a ten days business trip.

A son, James Walcott, was born last Saturday to Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Porter, of Peking.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Pierce Allen, gave a dance party at the Peking Club yesterday.

Andrew J. Brewer, American Vice-Consul at Tientsin, has been in Peking for a brief visit.

Dr. Donald E. Baxter, of the Rockefeller Foundation, is expected to return to Peking this month.

Major Cousens, M. C. R. H. A., arrived in Tientsin the early part of this week to take over the secretaryship of the Tientsin Club.

C. M. Petterson, of the Indoor staff of the Chinese Maritime Customs in Tientsin, has received notice of his transfer to Peking.

P. S. Young, acting general manager of the Kailan Mining Administration, and S. A. Smith, both of Tientsin, left for Shanghai this Monday on a short business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Burr, of the Chungmei News Agency, Peking, entertained twelve at dinner Tuesday evening in honor of Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Tenney, of the American legation.

Yen Chih-i, Chihli Commissioner of Industry and Agriculture, has been given the 2nd Class Chia Ho Decoration by the President in recognition of his service connected with the industrial promotion.

Mr. Funatsu, Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin, has sent more letters to the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the temporary suspension of the contracts by the Chinese merchants.

Carlton E. Baker, former Consul-General at the American Consulate in Mukden, has been in Peking

on a brief business trip, Mr. Baker, with his family, is going to America in connection with his business in the early spring.

The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications are considering the advisability of jointly floating a short domestic loan of \$10,000,000 secured on the Peking-Hankow and the Peking-Suiyuan Railways.

On Thursday evening, Chen Lu, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave a dinner to prominent foreign residents of Peking, the foreign advisers of the government, and the foreign newspapermen in the building of the Waichiaopu.

Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister at Peking, has informed the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs that he is ready to open direct negotiations with the Chinese government for the return of Tsingtao and other Shantung matters.

Mrs. Norman J. Pittman, professor of the Peking Normal College, entertained a number of people at a tea on Monday afternoon in honor of Mrs. George Adams who with her husband is sailing for the United States on the 29th of January.

Negotiations are proceeding between the Peking government and the Canton Military government over the question of each agreeing to the other's loan proposal, the two loans in question being the wine and tobacco loan and the Tramway loan.

Damages to the amount of \$0.01 (Mex.) were awarded the *North China Star* by the jury in the British Supreme Court for China, in the case of the *Star Company* versus Otto D. Rasmussen, in a suit for libel before Judge Skinner Turner on Monday.

As many of the soldiers recently disbanded in Peking have not yet left the Capital, the gendarmerie have notified the shopkeepers in general that no disbanded soldiers must be allowed to stay with them even though they be relatives of the shopkeepers.

The British authorities in Peking, according to the Chinese press, have drawn the attention of the Chinese government to the necessity for precautionary measures in Tarbagatai and Chinese Turkestan in view of Bolshevik activity in the neighboring regions.

Tientsin Americans gave a dinner last Saturday in honor of Stuart J. Fuller, American Consul-General, at the Anglo-American Chinese Commercial Club. After an informal get-together in the reception room, eighty hosts and guests filled the dining room.

Many of the Chinese laborers who recently returned from France have petitioned the government to allow them to be enlisted in the regular army as soldiers on account of their practical experience in the battle fields. Their request has however been rejected.

The Harvard Club of North China will hold its annual meeting, January 30, at seven o'clock at the home of R. A. Burr. Incidental to the meeting there will be an informal reception for Mr. Atherton, the new Second Secretary for the American Commercial Attache.

Ray Atherton arrived in Peking, January, 13 from Tokyo to take up the office of Second Secretary in the American legation here. For two years Mr. Atherton was in Tokyo where he held a similar position. Mrs. Atherton is expected in Peking from America in February.

General Banzai, Japanese Military Adviser to the Chinese government, who has been in Japan, on leave, returned to Peking on Tuesday. During his recent visit in Japan, General Banzai gave a good deal of information to his government concerning China, states the Chinese press.

The British Municipal Police Fire Brigade in Tientsin will be greatly strengthened in a few weeks

by one of the latest and most powerful motor engines turned out by Messrs Dennis and Co., in England. The new motor engine is now in Shanghai and awaits a trans-shipment steamer to bring it to Tientsin.

Yeh Kung-cho, Industrial Commissioner, has established his headquarters in Liaopikou Hutung opposite the Ministry of Communications. In response to an invitation from General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien, Mr. Yeh will first proceed thither to study the industrial conditions.

Wang Yueh-chow, President Hsu's special delegate, has left the Capital for Nanking to consult General Li Shun, Military Governor of Kiangsu, and other Yangtse Military Governors, over the present political situation and means for its solution. Mr. Wang was an influential official in the last Ching Dynasty.

The Chinese government has been approached by the German officials regarding the recognition of one Siberli, of Tientsin, as unofficial German Charge d'Affaires in Peking and the cessation of further confiscation of German property in China, and the restoration of the freedom of trade between these two countries.

On Sunday afternoon the President gave a luncheon party in the Presidential Mansion in honor of the members of Parliament, and the Chinese pressmen. On the occasion the President delivered an address reviewing the present political situation in the country and outlining the general policy of the government.

Dr. C. C. Wang, former Director-general of the Peking-Hakow Railway, and now Councillor of the Ministry of Communications, left last Saturday evening for Siberia to assume his office as China's official representative on the Allied Technical Board for the administration of the Siberian and the Chinese Eastern Railways.

A. C. Cornish, president of the Tientsin American Chamber of Commerce and local manager of the Standard Oil Company of New York, left Tientsin Tuesday on a trip to America. He will sail from Shanghai on the *Empress of Asia*. Mr. Cornish expects to return in a month or two with his bride, Miss Helen Oliver, daughter of B. P. Oliver, prominent real estate man of San Francisco.

On the 18th instant the graduates of the University of Illinois who are now residents in Peking had a surprise party for Dr. Dunlap, one of the alumni of the University. The party gathered outside the house, sang some college songs, then had dinner with Dr. and Mrs. Dunlap. There were ten of the Alumni present, Dr. and Mrs. Stifler, Dr. and Mrs. Zucker, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, and Dr. and Mrs. Faust.

The Tientsin Yarn, Piece-Goods and Silk Guild has established a Goods Introduction Bureau under the charge of Wang Wei-lin, secretary of the People's Union at Tsao An, Tientsin. Chinese merchants have expressed the desire that American and European merchants will get into close touch with the Bureau as they wish to replenish diminished stocks of goods with American and European products only.

Peking, January 24, 1920.

News from Central China

The American Volunteer Company of Hankow has tentatively fixed February 12, as the date on which they will present their minstrel show.

The revenue from the butchery tax in the province of Hupeh for 1919 amounted to \$368,600. In the city of Hankow alone, this revenue approximated \$66,000.

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M. Lecomte, French Consul General at Hankow has been decorated by the President of the French Republic as a Knight of the Legion d'honneur, the highest and most prized honor in France.

It is understood that the British merchants in China are not yet permitted to trade with Germany, though the two countries are now on the peace basis. The orders in council respecting China prohibiting trading with the enemies have not yet been revoked.

The Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company is about to start a tobacco factory in Hankow in the near future. This company has been newly incorporated and with the enlarged capital business of the company will be extended to all parts of the country.

The provincial educational bureau is planning to establish an institution to teach the Chinese national phonetic script. A phonetic club will be formed where all Chinese educators interested will be invited to make a special study of it.

Two inspection commissioners sent out by the governors of Hupeh to study the reforms and progress in Shansi, China's model province, returned here this week. They have been also to Japan for the same purpose, and the reports of their investigation are submitted to the civil governor.

A society for promoting Chinese native goods is being organized and will shortly be inaugurated under the auspices of the Wu-Han Students Union. Many Chinese organizations volunteer their support to this society whose sole purpose is to urge the Chinese to use Chinese goods and boycott Japanese goods.

Six Chinese students prepared to go to France to pursue higher education are being imprisoned by the magistrate of Hus-yung district, who is unwilling to appropriate them the free scholarships in accordance

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with an order from Peking. The Changsha authorities have instituted an investigation into this matter.

A memorial service for Dr. O. T. Logan, head of the Presbyterian Mission at Changteh, Hunan, was held week before last by the police and military bodies at Changteh. General Feng Yu-hisang, the famous Christian military leader in Hunan, presided and many prominent Chinese and Americans attended.

The Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Hankow, is calling for tenders for the purchase of the property of the said bank in the Special Administrative District. The bank is being liquidated, but the highest tender may not be accepted. All tenders have to be sent in before February 15.

The present daily output of cement by the Tayeh Cement Works at Tayeh, Hupeh, is on the average 1,200 barrels. The net profit of this concern for 1919 is about \$700,000. The cement from this works is superior in quality to the products of the Chee Hsin Cement Works at Tangshan, and therefore is widely used in Central China.

A trade mark case was called in the Mixed Court in Hankow on January 19, when Andersen, Meyer and Company, the plaintiffs, claimed that they had discovered some Chinese dealers in possession of 112 packages of aniline dye imitating the "Two Duck" brand, manufactured by Sherwin, Williams and Company and packed in China.

The Hankow Union Society has recently telegraphed the Peking Cabinet, urging upon them the necessity of avoiding direct negotiation with the Japanese on the Shantung question. It was added that this would be contradictory to our original attitude in refusing to sign the peace treaty, American's reservations on the Shantung clauses and the public opinion in China.

The British Municipal Council in Hankow is considering the reclamation of foreshore land of the British Concession on the Yangtze bank. The project is being perfected by a special committee acting in conjunction with the British Consul General. The cost of reclamation is estimated at Tls. 90-100,000 and considering the area to be reclaimed the project is sound from the financial aspect.

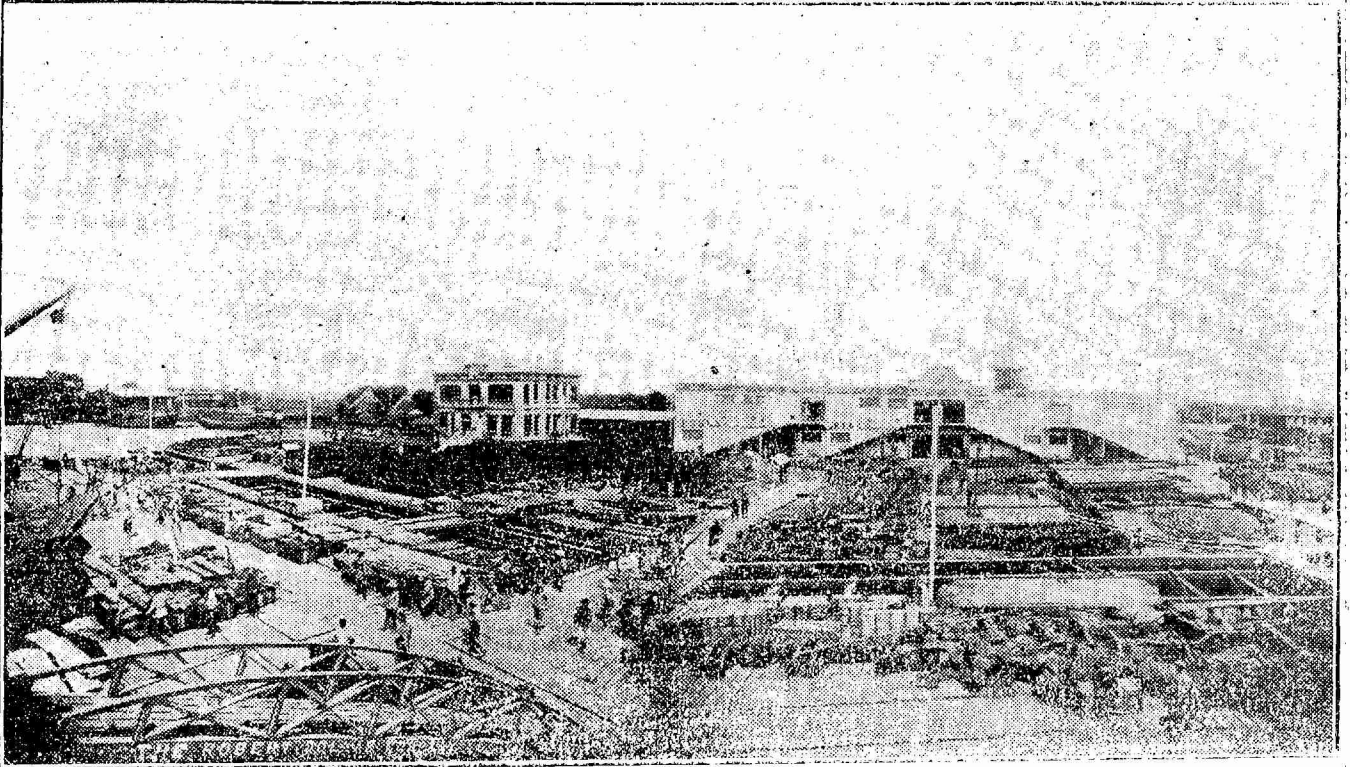
Word has been received that two Handley-Page aeroplanes were purchased by the governor of Honan through the Peking Syndicate. The governor's intention in purchasing the aeroplanes is to use them in searching out and quelling native bandits and some other ways in the province of Honan. One plane has already reached Shanghai, but its delivery could not be effected through the opposition of the Ministry of War.

The oral will of the late Mr. Frederick Peterson George at Siangyang, Hupeh, to the effect that his library and other effects go to the local mission there has been declared invalid by a decision from Judge Charles S. Lobingier in the United States Court for China. The court held that oral wills are effective only when made by soldiers in service or sailors at sea and that the property of Mr. George must go to the estate of the deceased.

Jardine, Matheson and Company have arranged for a representative fleet of motor boats manufactured at their Marine Motor Works at Shanghai to visit Hankow in charge of F. Wells Henderson. These motor boats are intended to demonstrate the utility of motor driven boats as a commercial proposition in the transport of goods and passengers on inland waterways where transit trade is carried on by the native junks.

A batch of some twenty Chinese girl students from the training school of H. Y. Moh, the famous

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HANKOW

TIENTSIN

Chinese cotton mill owner in Shanghai, inspected the cotton mill and weaving and spinning industry in Wuchang this week. They will proceed to Chengchow, Honan, where they will be engaged by the Yu Foong Cotton Mill, Mr. Moh's third mill, which is now ready for operation. There are now 100,000 spindles, 11,000 twistors and 600 looms in the three mills of Mr. Moh. American cotton seeds are freely distributed to farmers in all parts of China by Mr. Moh.

An idea of the progress of Chinese industries in this center, including Hankow, Wuchang, Hanyang and the mining district on the Yangtze below Hankow, may be gained from the growing numbers of factories and enterprises in 1919 shown below: 352 weaving mills, 192 stock factories, 133 towel factories, 16 chemical works, 5 tanneries, 19 modern rice mills, 12 tobacco works, 37 flour mills, 3 match factories, 4 cotton mills, 68 farming and forestry companies, and 42 stock yards. The mines in operation include: 52 coal mines, 3 iron mines, 2 copper mines, 1 silver mine, and 50 lime and 23 gypsum quarries.

A conservancy plan for Pengpu, an important trade center on the Huai River, Anhwei, is reported to have been adopted by the Custom Commissioner at Pengpu. The river there will be deepened and improved as so to make a harbor large enough for large ships. The Huai River is the largest in Anhwei, flowing from west to east into the Hungtze Lake on the border of the province. Through this lake connection is made with the Grand Canal, the greatest artery of trade through Eastern China. The whole plan has been submitted to the government for approval and according to it \$270,000 will be required for this work.

The growing importance of Hankow as a port of export for goods to the United States may be shown by the immense increase in the value of exports for the year past. According to the returns of the American Consulate-General at Hankow, the total value of the exports from Hankow to the United States of America for 1919 was G. \$27,895,916 as compared with G. \$16,503,465 for 1918. The most substantial increases occurred in wood oil, goatskins, cowhides and dried egg albumen. The figures were higher than those of any previous years. It is likely that the volume of exports to other countries showed large increases as well.

The Commencement Exercises of Boone University, Wuchang, will be held on February 6 at 2:30. Mr. P. S. Heintzleman, American Consul-General at Hankow, will deliver an address, and another address in Chinese will be given by Professor Chen Tu-sio of Peking Government University, who is a famous leader in the Chinese literary revolution movement and edits the "La Jenneuse". The Chinese local officials and other prominent Chinese as well as the whole American business and missionary community are to be specially invited. A reception will be held in the University immediately following the exercises.

Hankow, January 24, 1920.

News From Honan

The inaugural meeting of the Self Administration Research Club was held on January 18.

Nearly 5,000 documents were received by the Industrial Bureau last year and 11,553 was the number received this year.

A telegram was sent by the four presses in Kaifeng protesting against the appointment of any one to take the Civil Governorship of this province.

Commissioner Cheng Shan-tung of the Industrial Bureau has raised a sum of \$73,000 for establishing

an oil mill in order to manufacture oil from products of this province.

The suggestion to transfer the taoyin's yamen of Kaifeng to Chengchow was rejected by the Ministry of Interior owing to the decision made by that Ministry that there should be a taoyin in every provincial capital.

On account of so much absence of students who went back for organizing patriotic societies, for their own sickness or for important home affairs, the term examinations of St. Andrew's School has been postponed for the time being. The winter vacation began from January 19, and examinations will be held on March 8.

Another telegram has been sent out by the Chinese newspapers in Kaifeng protesting against the reported appointment of Chi Yao-lin, Civil Governor of Kiangsu, to be Governor of this province stating that Governor Chao Ti is the most suitable man for that post.

T. J. K.

Kaifeng, Honan, January 22, 1920.

News from South China

Dr. C. T. Wang's arrival at Canton has been delayed because the French mail line s. s. *Porthos* on which he is traveling, will not be due at Hongkong until January 16.

The Portuguese Bank Ultramarine of Macao, is about to start business in Hongkong. It is reported that room will be found for them on the ground floor of the new Portuguese Club.

At Hongkong University, a new professor has arrived. G. R. Byrne, B. Sc., Manchester. He has had four years of experience in teaching in Cairo and another five years in Jamaica.

The China Merchants Bank has vacated its Astor House Hotel quarters for its new office in Chater Road, Hongkong. The Astor House ground floor is being altered; a billiard room and bar will be provided.

Mr. C. R. Johnson, chief engineer of the Canton-Samshui Railway, gave an elaborate dinner to his friends, January 11, at his new home which is located east of the Kowloon Railway Station on Ehuen Lung How.

The military government has despatched a telegram to Premier Chin Yun-peng of Peking demanding to know whether or not the security pledged for the Wine and Tobacco Loan include the wine and tobacco taxes of the South western provinces.

Dr. Chen Huang Chang, noted Confucian scholar and president of the Confucian Society of Peking, is a recent arrival at Hongkong, where he was given a reception at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce by the branch of the Confucian Society on the afternoon of January 10.

The Wuchow has established a station at Dosing Bar, or Second Bar, to supervise the working of cargo. Water up there is so low that several of the steamers unable to pass the sand bank, have now to use cargo boats for transshipment of cargo and passengers at Wuchow.

Since an embargo has been placed on exportation of rice from Canton the Custom's officers have met with great difficulties in dealing with the smugglers, who are said to be mostly military officers to deal with the matter and drastic measures have been taken to stop the illicit traffic.

Madame Wu Ting-fang arrived at Canton on January 15, from Shanghai, with one of her grandsons. They have come to visit Mr. Wu, whom they have not seen for more than two years. The party



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SHANGHAI

was met at Hongkong by C. C. Wu, the noted son of this well-known diplomat.

Mr. Lo Wen-kon, vice-chairman of the Law Codification Commission at Peking, is back in Canton visiting his relatives and friends. Mr. Lo intended to be back in time to celebrate the birthday of his mother but was delayed on the way. He was one time commissioner of justice for Kwangtung.

Owing to the increasing number of prisoners needing accommodation at Victoria Gaol, about 200 prisoners have been sent to the Quarantine Station at Laichikok where they will be temporarily accommodated pending the construction of a branch gaol which is to be located in the new territories.

Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Ph. D., former Minister of Finance of the Republic, is reported to be coming to Canton to visit his native village from the North after an absence of twenty-six years. Dr. Chen is a native of Namhei district. He is at present interested in various lines of industrial development.

To welcome the year 1920, the Taoyin of Wuchow invited on January 1, more than a hundred guests to dinner in his yamen. A theatrical performance was given throughout the day. But no demonstration, whatever, was made by the public and steamers and motor boats continued their regular runs as usual.

Miss E. L. Carroll, an independent missionary very much interested in social service for helpless women and girls, has returned to Canton after two years' absence in America. Miss Carroll was for some months special assistant in the Government Home for Aged women by commission of former Governor Chu Ching-lan.

Some constructive work has been planned for the boys in Canton by the Young Men's Christian Association. The Association has decided to enlist 250 boys this year to hold Bible classes, finding for each suitable course, and also to promote every boy's spiritual, intellectual, physical and social welfare, according to a fourfold program to be arranged.

The Governor of Hongkong accompanied by the Hon. C. Severn C. M. G., Capt. J. E. Warner, private secretary, and Capt. H. S. Mcgrath, Aide-de-camp, visited on Thursday, January 8, the Cadets in Camp at Lowu under the Command of Lieut. A. O. Brown. In the evening he was the guest at dinner of the Hon. C. Severn, C. M. G., at "Tanderagee" the Peak.

M. Hauchecorne, Vice-Consul for France at Hongkong, is soon to become Consul-General there. He has been in charge of the office at Hongkong since the departure of M. Reau. M. Reau will become Consul-General at Shanghai, succeeding Mr. Wilden. M. Hauchecorne was in Canton for some months last year during the absence of M. Beauvis, the French Consul-General at Canton.

Three student candidates have passed the examinations for appointment as government scholars in France at the Namboi Magistracy, two of them being graduates of the Namboi Middle School and one, of Fuhtan College at Shanghai. They will be sent to study in French institutions under government expense, which will be defrayed by the Namhoi District.

The Kwangtung Education Association will soon have a new auditorium with accommodations for a thousand persons. The building will be 72 feet wide, 130 feet long, and two stories high, and will cost \$12,000 to construct. It is said that Mr. C. Y. Chen Kiewoon, a former president, has raised a fund of \$3,000—from the Military government in order that the building may be constructed at an early date.

A petition signed by several young ladies, enthusiasts in the women suffrage movement recently launched in Canton, has been presented to the Constitutional Convention. The petition requests that, in making the constitution, the honourable M. P's. will please include clauses in the portions of the constitution relating to the franchise and public education providing equality of the sexes in the enjoyment of political rights and educational facilities.

The Kwangtung Educational Association held its ordinary meeting on January 11, to discuss the appointment of principals by the Civil Governor to take charge of the Government Law School, the Normal School for girls and the Government First Primary School, whose students are now on strike in sympathy with their former principals. The Association resolved to ask the government to explain the reason for the dismissal of so many principals apparently without cause.

Mr. Fletcher S. Brockman, associate general secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association with headquarters in America and for many years the general secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in China, will visit Canton for three days beginning probably January 27. Mr. Brockman will remain in China until the first week in April when he will attend the 25th annual convention of the Y. M. C. A., which will be held in Tientsin to celebrate the completion of twenty-five years work in China.

Mr. Wong Joy King has been commissioned by the Military and Civil Governors to destroy all the opium poppies in the district of Chaochow. In carrying out his duty, Mr. Wong met with serious obstacles raised by the planters who were backed up by influential men of those districts. The planters, however, finding that the influence behind Mr. Wong was by far greater than they could oppose, finally yielded. The magistrates were authorised to foot the expenditure for destroying the opium poppies, which are to be entirely eradicated within four months.

H. W.

Canton, January, 16, 1920.

Who's Who in China



Ling Chang-ming, Former Minister of Justice
(林長民)

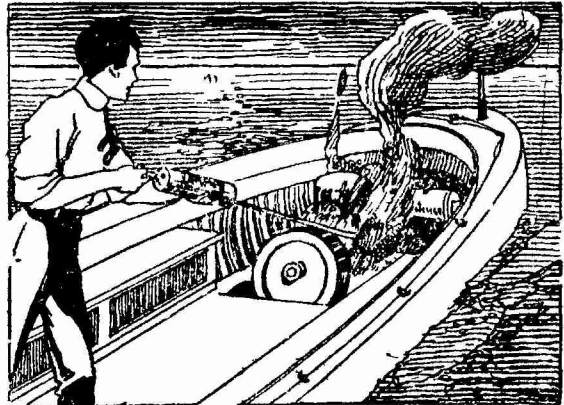
Mr. Ling was born in Fukien in 1876. When he was a boy, he studied Chinese literature in a typical Confucian school. At 25, he commenced to study the English language. The subjects of foreign politics and law interested him very much, and he was particularly favorably impressed with the English system of political parties.

Mr. Ling went to Japan to study in 1902, and entered the Waseda University where he specialized in political science and economics. He studied in Japan for seven years. He returned to China in 1909 when there was a national movement for constitutional government, and when the Advising Council in Peking and provincial assemblies in the provinces were established. Upon his arrival at his native province, he was made Chief Secretary of the Fukien Provincial Assembly. Shortly afterwards he became a controlling factor in the assembly and organized a political party.

Owing to the conflict of old and new ideas, Mr. Ling was opposed strongly by the conservative members of Fukien gentry and had to leave his native place. When the first revolution broke out in 1911, he was at Shanghai. The new situation afforded to him an opportunity to show his political leadership. He travelled between Shanghai, and Hangchow, Soochow and Nanking, in his efforts to persuade the Governors and generals to combine their influence and organize a provisional government and declare independence of Peking. All the telegrams and declarations issued by the Provisional government during that period were drafted by him.

After joining in the revolutionary movement, Fukien requested Mr. Ling to be its representative, and in that capacity, he took part in the conference of the provincial delegates held in Nanking to consider the question of breaking away from the Manchu government. Mr. Ling

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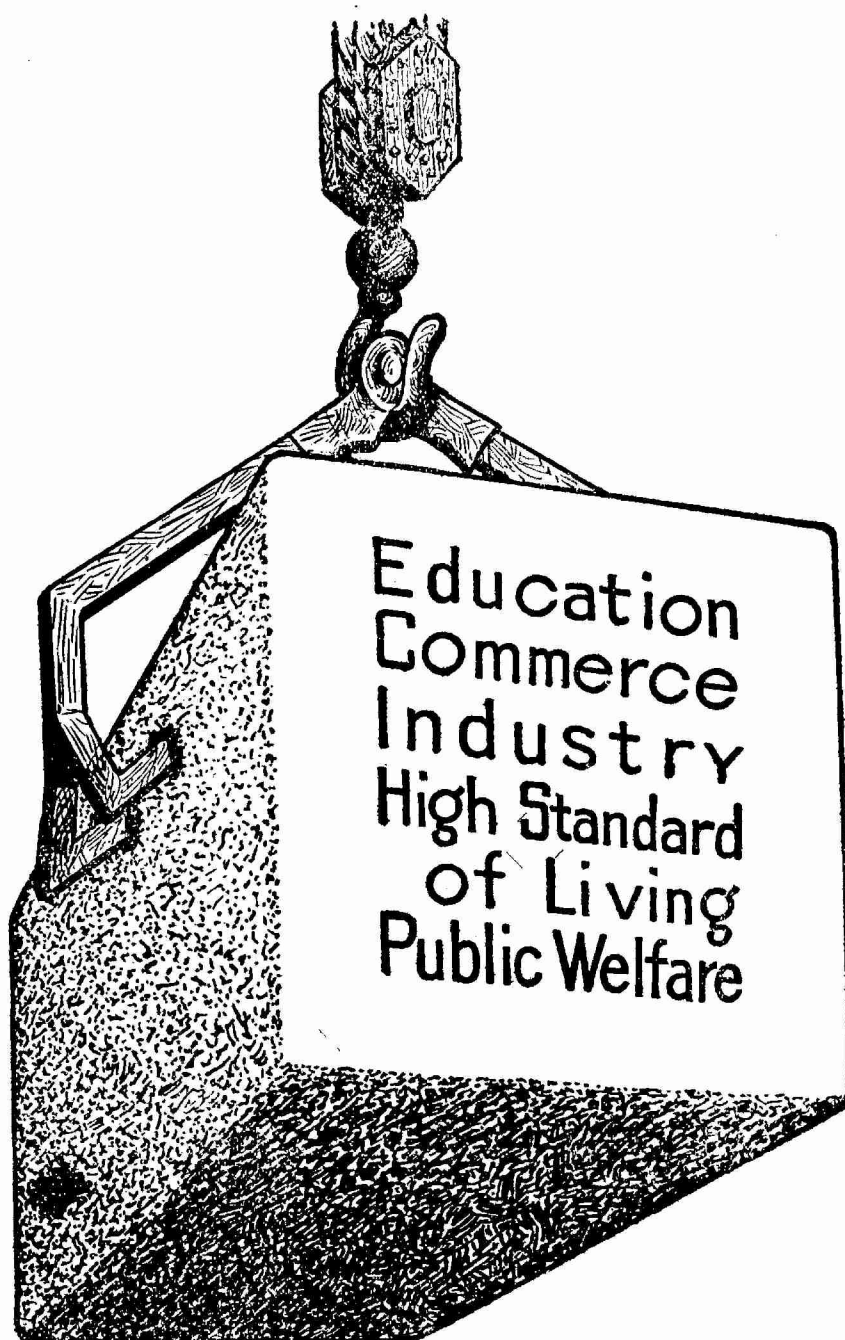
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proposed that the election of the President to direct the provisional government should not be postponed until after the union of North and South, and for this proposal, became the object of attack to his political opponents. While he was seeing a friend of his off at the Nanking Railway station, two bullets from a would-be assassin for him missed him. It was subsequently learned that the would-be assassin was in possession of a secret order from the Shanghai Taotai alleging that Mr. Ling was a traitor. The would-be assassin was arrested but released the next day on account of the exertion of higher influence.

After the reunion of North and South, Mr. Ling was appointed Chief Secretary of the Provisional Parliament. At the same time he promoted the Republican Constitutional Society which later became the Republican Party. In 1913 he was elected a member of the Lower House and appointed by the Speaker its Chief Secretary. Upon the amalgamation of the Republican Party with other parties and the creation of a new political party called the Chin Pu Tang or Progressive Party, he was elected the chief of the political section of that party.

In 1914 Mr. Ling was appointed Counsellor to the State Department. In 1916 he was given the position of Chief of the Law Bureau, but he refused to accept the appointment. At the time when the German submarine policy aroused the indignation of the whole world, he was Chief Secretary to the then Vice-President Feng Kuochang at Nanking. He persuaded Vice-President Feng to urge the government to break off diplomatic relations with Germany, but the opinion held by various high officials was then divided. Finally General Tuan Chijui, Prime Minister, was dismissed on account of his war



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policy, following which General Chang Hsun attempted to restore the Manchu Emperor to the Throne and President Li Yuan-hung fled. After the restoration of the Republic by General Tuan, Mr. Ling joined his Cabinet in the capacity of Minister of Justice. The new Cabinet at once declared war against Germany and Austria. General Tuan resigned in April of 1918, and Mr. Ling also resigned. After his retirement, Mr. Ling travelled in Japan. Upon the declaration of the armistice in Europe, the President sent Mr. Liang Chi-chiao to Europe as an official envoy upon his suggestion.

At that time Mr. Ling was a member of the Diplomatic Commission. When the news of China's failure at the Paris Peace Conference reached Peking, he wrote many articles and made a number of speeches against Japan, and strongly condemned her for trying to inherit the former German rights in Shantung. He lost favor with the government and was suspected by the Japanese as a leader of the anti-Japanese party. But there are enlightened Japanese who are greatly admiring him for his courage and frequently asking him for his opinion on current affairs.

Mr. Ling is now preparing to go to Europe and America with his daughter to study foreign conditions. He speaks English and French.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

January 22. Lu Cheng-Hsiang, Chinese peace envoy to Versailles, arrives in Shanghai enroute to Peking.

January 24. Announcement made of conclusion of £5,000,000 loan to China by Great Britain, France, Japan and the United States.—Lieut. Com. T. S. Chu and Major P. C. Pao arrive in Shanghai to welcome Italian Flyers.

January 25. Dr. C. T. Wang, delegate to the Peace Conference from the whole of China, arrives in Shanghai.—Chinese in Macao move to Hong-kong fearing disturbances.

SIBERIA

January 22. Dispatch tells of clash of American troops with Semenoff's forces.

January 25. Bolsheviks seize eight American officers and several Red Cross workers at Kluchinskaya.—Kolchak is held as prisoner at Irkutsk.

JAPAN

January 24. Viscount Uchida announces that Japan will send more troops into Siberia.

GENERAL

January 22. Allies will aid Russia by trade permits, according to decision of Supreme Council at Paris.

—Dutch government is told that the Kaiser must be given up as the world demands his trial.
—Japan denies supplying arms to exploit Mexico through the Japanese ambassador to the U. S.

January 23. Supreme Council prepares to demand German war culprits for trial.—U. S. Navy Department is accused of grave errors during the war by Admiral Sims.—American troops leaving Siberia have been assigned to the Philippines temporarily.

January 24. Allied fleet in the Black Sea prepares to ward off Bolsheviks.—Hungary reported to be facing food famine.—Secretary Daniels, U. S. Navy, denies charges of Admiral Sims.

January 25. Premier Millerand of France announces he will follow policies of former Premier Clemenceau.—Dutch government announces that they will deliver the Kaiser only when asked by German government.

January 27. Former Premier Asquith attacks England's Russian policy as ill advised.—United States Senate said to be near break over peace treaty although efforts continue to have it passed in a modified form.—Chicago swept by flu epidemic.

January 28. Jugo Slavia seeks delay of eastern frontier question from Supreme Council.—s. s. China floated and in dry dock.

Men and Events

Major E. R. Wilson and Captain Euell of the U. S. Army Forces in the Philippines, were in Shanghai for a few days last week on their way to Peking and other points in North China. They were accompanied by Mrs. Eull.

The Press Congress of the World, a world journalists' association, upon invitation of the New South Wales government, Sydney, Australia, will meet sometime during this year, according to the Press Congress bulletin, of September 20, issue.

The fifth meeting of the Quest Society was held on Monday afternoon, January 26, at the Royal Asiatic Society's Hall. W. H. Emberley opened the discussion on "Should the State Own and Manage Essential Industries." Dr. H. Chatley presided.

According to report, H. Y. Moh, manager of the Hou Sung and Teh Dah cotton mills at Shanghai, and a cotton mill located at Chengchow, has been appointed adviser to the Presidential office in recognition of his services in promoting industrial development in China.

General Wang I-tang, chief Northern delegate, was host at a dinner given at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs on Monday evening, January 26 to the local Chinese military officers, Consular officials, and other guests. More than 125 attended the dinner. Addresses were made by the senior consul, Mr. Siffert and General Wang.

That a market in America is developing for Chinese bamboo was indicated this week when several inquiries were received for this well known product of China. One inquiry from a firm in Philadelphia asked for c. i. c. quotations on ten tons of 16 inch split bamboo and ten tons of 18 inch split bamboo. It is not known to what use the bamboo is being placed.

Roy Chapman Andrews, Associate Curator of the American Museum of Natural History at New York,

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Antung
Batang
Canton
Changchow
Changsha
Changtso
Chenchow
Chunking
Chefoo
Chentow
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Chao Hsien
Chaling
Chengtu
Chungting
Changli
Chow Kia Kow
Chinwangtao
Daitaitie, Formosa
Daitatie
Fochow
Hinghwa
Haichow
Hangchow
Hwanghsien
Hankow
Huchow
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Sen Yuen Hsien
Swatow
She Ki Chen
Shenchow
Shaowu
Shaohsing
Sheklung
Sungkiang
Sienyu
Santai
Suifu
Singeh
Sichwan
Singang
Suchien
Taianfu
Taifen
Tsingkiangpu
Tehchow
Tientsin
Tungchow
Tungjen
Tatung
Taikuhsien
Tsinan
Tsing-Shih
Tunki
Tsining
Tsingtau
Wuhu
Wenchow
Wanchih
Wuchang
Woosung
Wuchow
Wei-hai-wei
Weihsien
Wusih
Yuhshien
Yu Yao
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- 7.—Interest at 2 percent is paid on checking accounts over \$200.
- 8.—**Interest at 3 percent is paid on Checking Accounts over \$1,000.**
- 9.—Interest at 3 percent is paid on gold savings accounts.
- 10.—Interest at 4 percent is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in gold.
- 11.—Interest at 4 percent is paid on silver savings accounts.
- 12.—**Interest at 6 percent is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in silver.**
- 13.—Savings accounts may be opened for \$1 or more.
- 14.—Checking accounts may be opened for \$100 or more.
- 15.—Monthly statements are rendered and cancelled checks returned.

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Nanking	Ng Sauh	Pakhoi	Shanghai	Suchsien

The residences of some of our depositors form the border

and a noted traveler and explorer, arrived in Shanghai this week accompanied by Mrs. Andrews, and child, and addressed a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on Wednesday afternoon, January 28. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have made many expeditions into interior points in China and are now on their way to America, sailing on the *Empress of Asia*. While in America they will prepare to make another expedition into the unknown parts of Asia where no white men have explored before.

Dr. C. T. Wang, former speaker of the Senate and one of the Chinese peace delegates at Versailles, arrived in Shanghai on Saturday, January 24, on the *s. s. Empress of Asia*. Dr. Wang was a speaker before the Sunday Service League on Sunday afternoon at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. and was the guest of the

American University Club at a tiffin held Friday January 30, at the Carlton Cafe. He spoke on his recent experiences at the conference and on the issues leading up to and growing out of China's refusal to sign the Treaty of Peace. Approximately 100 members and guests were present.

Edmond Kempffer, for eighteen years resident of China died in San Francisco on January 22, where he had gone in an effort to regain his health. Mr. Kempffer for the last twelve years has been manager of the British Cigarette Company and prominent in American affairs in China. He was a member of the American Club, Columbia Country Club, Race Club, Golf Club, American Chamber of Commerce of China, American Association of China, Shanghai Club and other organizations. His contribution of \$1,000 was

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Hsuechow	Canton	San Francisco
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the first toward the new American School in Shanghai. He was 60 years of age and was a native of Minneapolis. He first came to China as an accountant for the British-American Tobacco Company. He is survived by two daughters.

Dr. C. T. Wang and Roy Chapman Andrews of the American Smithsonian Institute were the speakers at the weekly tiffin meeting of the Shanghai Rotary Club Thursday, January 29, at the Cafe Parisien. Dr. Wang spoke on his experiences at the Peace Conference and Mr. Andrews of the commercial possibilities of Mongolia. C. M. Bain presided.

J. A. MacGregor, representative of the American Shipping Board and formerly connected with the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, was the guest at a banquet given on Thursday evening, January 29, at the Chinese Naval Club, Shanghai, by the directors of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Co. The Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Company for several months has been engaged in the construction of four large American cargo vessels. Mr. MacGregor, who is accompanied by his secretary is in Shanghai for the purpose of inspecting the work. In an interesting speech Mr. MacGregor told of America's work in the development of a mercantile marine and expressed the appreciation of the American government that China had come forward and offered her assistance in the construction of ships. Since these ships which are 10,000 ton construction and are the largest ever built in China, he hoped that China would continue the work of shipbuilding which the American government had begun here. He expressed the hope

that these boats would be placed on the China-American run and that they would contribute materially to the prosperity of the two nations. Mr. MacGregor was introduced by H. K. Kwang of the Kiangnan Dock, who expressed appreciation of America's confidence in placing these shipbuilding contracts in China. Among the guest present were the following: Mr. MacGregor, Admiral K. U. Lew, Admiral K. W. Kwong, directors of the Kiangnan shipyards, Admiral H. K. Tu, Admiral K. K. Lang, Admiral Ho, Captain K. T. Wu, Mr. T. E. Doremus, Lieutenant Hy Su, Lieutenant K. T. Yu, K. C. Wong, D. W. Murphy, C. K. Shin, John Douglas, J. B. Powell, R. B. Mauchan, L. F. Shen, Yang Tchong, R. Henery, M. E. Merriman, Lieutenant H. Y. Liang, Fu Siao-cu, Mr. Robertson, Capt. W. I. Eisler, O. G. Steen, C. H. Staber, A. C. Mauchan, C. E. Hogue, H. K. Kwong, secretary of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Company, and Everett S. Devian.

Shanghai Chinese Thank Italians of Tientsin for Suffrage

An appreciation of the recognition of the Chinese residents of the new Italian settlement of Tientsin by allowing them equal suffrage with other nationalities has been written by the League of Street Unions of Shanghai to the Italian Minister of Peking. The detailed plans under which the Italian concession of Tientsin will operate were published exclusively in Shanghai on January 17 and 24 by *Millard's Review*.

The letter written by the League of Street Unions cites the action of the Italian government as a step forward in the moral support of progress in China by a friendly nation and as an expression of respect and mutual friendship. The hope is expressed that the Italian authorities in Shanghai will cooperate with the Chinese of this city in obtaining Chinese representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Japan Starts South American Colony

An extensive tract of ranch land, some ninety miles long and twenty wide, in the southern State of Tarijo, Bolivia, South America, has been acquired by Japanese interests lately, according to a recent report in the *New York Times*. Another tract of twenty thousand square miles in Northern Peru has also been purchased by the Japanese.

The purpose of the purchases is said to be a seeking for rubber, wool and cotton and land for colonization of laboring classes, labor being unobtainable in the regions of the purchases. The plan contemplates three colonies in widely separated districts of South America—in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in southern Bolivia, and in Peru. It is anticipated that from these three roots Japanese trade may be builded in the continent.

The Japanese are also said to have approached the Bolivian legation in Tokio with proposals to lease tin mines and construct railways, the latter to be owned and operated by the Japanese.

Missouri Society of China Organized

To bring into closer contact the Missourians now residing in China and to encourage the coming to this country of residents of that state by means of publicity and personal contact, a Missouri Society of China was organized last Saturday at the home of Major Arthur Bassett, 551 Great Western Road, Shanghai. The residents of the world renowned "Show-Me" state adopted a constitution and by-laws and elected officers for the year of 1920. There are more than 120 Missourians living in China at the present time.

Dr. John T. Proctor was elected president of the new society. Other officers are: N. E. Lurton, vice-president; D. D. Patterson, secretary; H. H. Tinch, treasurer; A. Bassett, J. B. Powell and F. J. White, members of the executive committee.

There will be no annual dues in the society but an annual assessment may be levied to cover expenses.

The membership will include native born Missourians, Americans who have lived in the state not less than five years and Americans graduates of Missouri colleges and universities.

The objects of the society are described:

"To bring Missourians in China in closer touch with each other.

"To encourage more Missourians to come for business and professional work.

"To encourage Chinese students to attend Missouri colleges and universities.

"To impress upon the people of the state of Missouri the importance of extending American trade and influence in China.

"To work in co-operation with Missourians in other foreign countries to accomplish the objects as outlined above.

"To organise and concentrate public opinion at home to the end that the United States government may develop a fixed and continuous policy towards China and Far Eastern questions.

"To promote publicity in the metropolitan and country press of Missouri in order that there may be a fuller understanding on the part of the newspaper editors as to the importance of the developments on the Pacific that have a vital bearing on the future of America and the peace of the world.

"To give full publicity at home regarding the constructive work and enterprises of Missourians in China."

Along the line of progress that has been pioneered by the Missourians the former residents of Kansas made a supporting move last Thursday evening when they held a meeting at the home of Mr. W. A. Main, 5 Darroch Road. The Shanghai Kansas club was organized with objects similar to those of the Missouri club. The date of the meeting was "Kansas Day."

Former Missourians in the Far East have been requested to communicate with Mr. Patterson at 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai

American School Fund

The following is a list of contributions received during the week ending January 31, 1920:

AMERICAN FIRMS

	Gold \$
L. E. Waterman Co., New York, (subscription received through Edward Evans & Sons, Shanghai)	500.
	500.

OUTPORTS

	Mex. \$
Mr. & Mrs. Nelson E. Bryant, Yochow....	100.
	100.

SHANGHAI

	Tael
Dr. W. G. Hiltner.....	120.
	120.

MISSIONARIES

	Mex \$
American Secretaries of the Y.W.C.A.	75.
W. J. Drummond.....	50
A. A. Talbot.....	15
	140.

SUMMARY

	Tael	Mex \$	Gold \$
Previously reported.....	64,222.16	13,874.81	7,200.00
Received since last report:			
American Firms.....			500.00
Outports.....		100.00	
Shanghai	120.00		
Missionaries		140.00	
Total	64,342.16	14,114.81	7,700.00
GRAND TOTAL in Mex. (approx.)...		\$109,900.00	
WE MUST HAVE TAEELS		150,000.00	

Women and the League of Nations

The book "Women and World Federation," * by Florence Guertin Tuttle is quite timely and to a large mass of women most interesting and readable. The question at once arises in one's mind however, after reading the book, how very few women really know and

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understand the League of Nations? The author of the book believes sincerely that the world's message to women now, is that they help to bring wars to an end and do it effectively by getting behind and supporting the League of Nations outlined by President Wilson. The main idea that is desired to be conveyed to the readers is that the public opinion of women must be concentrated and organized, as the honor of the American nation lies in the hands of its American women as well as its American men. The women, too, are the daughters of freemen, the recipients of a great heritage and the custodians of a great trust. It seems that the ideas of a great number of women of today in believing that their sex can stand side by side with men and establish firm relationships with them is visionary—but a discussion of how women can become world stabilizers instead of just in the “blessed-are-the-peacemakers” sense, is clearly brought out in the chapters of this book. They are qualified to meet and fulfil their duties in the world today as they have never been before.

It is indeed hard to find a woman today who is not enrolled in some kind of organization, religious, or social and Mrs. Tuttle has frankly and outspokenly outlined in this book the woman's part!

During the war America's young women—girls from luxurious homes entered into war service whole heartedly and found happiness in this sacrifice at home and abroad—and her women are ready to do their part also in time of peace in building up Americanism. In the past most women have been ignorant of the conditions surrounding them, social, religious, and economic but the recent crisis has tended to make women take up these problems and perhaps there will be much individual and concentrated welfare work now done. Those who are willing to help in the reconstruction problems of today must not fear the revolution but must meet it—instead of going in the other direction.

M. C. P.

Of Special Interest

According to reports, Maud Powell, the famous American violinist, died at Uniontown, Pa., on January 9. Her death was caused by a nervous breakdown.

The Chorus Society of the Woman's Club met at the Carlton Cafe on Wednesday evening, for rehearsal January 28, and many members were present. Professor Zalsman is in charge of the chorus.

The Cercle Sportif Francais is giving a masked fancy dress ball on the evening of February 14. A grand march will take place at 12 o'clock and prizes will be awarded for the best costumes.

An exhibition of exceptional embroideries belonging to Mrs. Vincent Vizenzinovitch, Kiangwan Road, was displayed to members of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club on Tuesday afternoon, January 27.

About 100 couples, including members and guests, are expected to be present at the supper-dance to be given by the American ex-Service Men's Club of China on the evening of Friday, January 30, in the Astor House ballroom, at 10 o'clock. This is the first social function given by the organization. Music will be furnished by the Astor House orchestra and supper will be served at midnight.

* “Women and World Federation” was published in July 1919 by Robert M. McBride & Co., New York.

At a tea-dansant given at the Carlton Cafe on January 13, for the various charity organizations, \$303 was realised, and will be distributed as follows:

Slave Refuge	\$50
Door of Hope	50
Ricshaw Coolie Mission	50
Blind School for Chinese	50
K. D. S. Russian Fund.....	50
K. D. S. Gaskin Circle Fund	53

The marriage took place on Saturday morning, January 24, of C. F. Wolsiffer of the British-American Tobacco Co., Shanghai, and Miss Esther Pauline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Connolly of the U. S. Court for China. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Crochet, S. J., at the St. Joseph's Church. Mr. and Mrs. Wolsiffer, departed for Japan on the s. s. *Empress of Asia* on Saturday afternoon, and from there they will go to Manila. They will return to Shanghai in about a month and will be at home to their friends at 65 Avenue du Roi Albert after April 1. Mrs. Wolsiffer is a native of Omaha, Nebraska, and before coming to China was a student at St. Mary's of the Wood's College at Terra Haute, Indiana.

A large number of guests and members were present at the musical program given by the Music Department of the American Woman's Club on Friday, January 23, at the home of Mrs. A. Tenney, Whangpoo Road, Shanghai. Miss Mary McConnell, chairman of the department had the program in charge and the music was under the direction of Mrs. M. Kavanagh and Mrs. R. Herrick. Mrs. H. A. Wilbur read a paper on "British Instruments and Instrumental Writers," and the following program was given:

Piano—	
Three pieces.....	Balfour Gardner
	Mrs. Austin
Violin—	
Salut d'Amour	Elgar
	Mrs. Walker
Vocal—	
Down In the Forest.....	Ronald
Maytime.....	Cowdell
A May Morning.....	Denza
	Miss Chrissie Shepherd
Vocal—	
The Valley of Silence.....	Cyril Scott
Blackbird's Song.....	Cyril Scott
	Mrs. Roland Hughes
Violin—	
(a) Shepherd's Dance	
(b) Morris Dance	
(From Henry VIII Suit by German)	
	Mrs. Walker
Piano—	
(a) Pierrot.....	Cyril Scott
(b) Shepherd's Hey.....	Percy Grainger
	Miss Mitchell

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

America's Growing Trade

From the Tokyo Asahi (Japanese)

In the "big gamble of the world war" Americans grabbed an enormous amount of money, and are on the

alert to extend their commercial markets in every corner of the world. Now is the best opportunity for pushing on American commerce in the Far East, and this fact should not be ignored by all the countries having vital interests in that part of the world. Before the war, Great Britain commanded the Oriental market, and there is no doubt that when her industries have been restored to normal conditions, she will resume her commercial activities overseas. The Far East will thus see great competition between American and British commerce. The chances are however, overwhelmingly in America's favor. There are two principal reasons for this prediction: the individual superior ability of American business men and a change in America's commercial policy. China is one of the world's great repositories of wealth, and there is no doubt but that America will devote greater attention to the exploitation of the natural resources of that country, especially because this is welcomed by China. On her part China is reposing unbounded confidence in America, and all will agree that China's attitude toward America is entirely different from that toward other countries. The present opportunity is one for which American merchants and manufacturers have waited for many years. All the European countries have not yet healed their war wounds, and it so happens that in China a deep-rooted anti-Japanese boycott is in progress. At this juncture large American banks have established offices in China. It may be said that America has now in real earnest set about carrying out a systematic commercial policy in the Far East. Hitherto American merchants have traded with China almost exclusively by sample, but they now keep their representatives or their own offices in China, and are endeavoring to familiarize themselves with requirements of the Chinese market. This means that America has now come to pursue a policy similar to that which was adopted by Great Britain and Germany before the war, and this fact is worthy of particular notice. A recent telegram says that President Wilson has signed a bill aimed at facilitating the establishment of credits. It seems that America has now nearly completed all the necessary preparations for the future commercial war. That before the war America was unable to break the commercial hegemony of Great Britain and Germany in South America in spite of her geographical advantages was due to her lack of independent financial and shipping facilities. Since the war, however, America has become the second largest maritime country of the world, and is now organizing efficient financial connections throughout the world. Perhaps it will not be long before the perfection of the commercial machinery will be reflected in the trade returns of America.

China Must Not Negotiate With Japan

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

In her diplomatic relations with the nations of the world China should decide on definite courses of action and after making her decisions stick to them with bulldog tenacity. In nearly all the diplomatic issues confronting the country in the past as well as the present the causes have been due to events that have been through a long process of evolution, which enables China to see clearly the pros and cons of the issues and then to take a firm stand in regard to the plans of settlement. Vacillation and hesitation can only bring on failure. There are two important diplomatic problems with which the country has to deal: the Shantung Question and the Siberian Question. The Shantung Question arose out of the Peace Conference in Europe and as the issue has been under the investigation of various foreign Powers, its settlement should also come from an international

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tribunal. Now that the League of Nations will soon begin its sessions, it is imperative that China should patiently wait till the League has been convened. Whatever Japan may do, we should flatly refuse to open direct negotiations. In regard to the Siberian issue, we should concentrate our efforts in the defence of our frontier because China should on no account interfere with the internal affairs of Russia. This policy is as transparently just as it is prudent. Under no circumstances should China agree to conduct a joint expedition with Japan. Now the Japanese Minister has addressed a despatch to the Waichiaopu with regard to the restoration of Shantung. Pressure is also brought to bear upon the Peking government with regard to the enforcement of the military pact. We sincerely hope that the Peking authorities will be steadfast in their policies and allow no coercion to make them depart from the wise courses which the whole country, as one man, has ardently advocated.

Nothing to Be Gained By Direct Negotiations

From the "Shih Pao" (Chinese)

Japan has notified the Peking authorities that on account of the coming into operation of the Peace Treaty, the Japanese government is prepared to open direct negotiations with China with a view to the restoration of Tsingtau. The Waichiaopu has answered in the sense that the case had better await the arrival of Minister Lu Chen-hsiang. The people are outspoken against direct negotiations in any shape or form. We do not believe that there is anything to be gained by either opposing Japan's offer or agreeing to enter into negotiations. Japan has been given clearly to understand what has been and what is still China's attitude regarding the Shantung question. The very fact that China's signature was withheld from the Peace Treaty coupled with her firm decision of reserving the case for the decision of the League of Nations shows that any efforts to entertain Japan's tempting offers to this juncture are as imprudent as they are time-wasting. Thus it is clear that if the government is at all conscientious in following the will of the people, it will on no account open direct negotiations, even if there has been no fresh opposition raised against direct negotiations.

The League of Nations and the Shantung Question

From the "Hsin Shen Pao" (Chinese)

The formation of the League of Nations constitutes a new era in the history of international cooperation. Hereafter nations will base their policies on justice and righteousness and we shall see our past dreams of an ideal world become realities. Our

hopes for the success of the League of Nations are by no means confined to the Shantung question only because we fully expect that once the League is in operation, the future peace of the world will be safeguarded in perpetuity. However, the Shantung question will serve as the initial test of the efficiency of the League and that is why we have been praying for the unqualified success of the noble ideals which have brought the League into existence, and that is why we insist that the fair settlement of the Shantung question is really essential for inspiring the world at large with confidence in the usefulness of the League as a world peace factor.

Japan's Position Still Based on Twenty-one Demands

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

Japan is attempting to open direct negotiations with China regarding the question of Shantung, and as China sought the restoration of the rights wrested from her by Germany, the offer of Japan to open negotiations with China for the eventual return of Tsingtau seems worthy of China's attention. But this would be a wrong view of the case because Japan's position to-day is based on the Twenty-one Demands and as China has assured the world that these demands were imposed on China at the point of the bayonet, it is plain that China would be unwise to run the risk of creating misunderstanding by entering into any negotiations with Japan at this juncture when the League of Nations will soon begin its work of readjustment of outstanding international issues. Will the people not stand together and see that the government is not misled to take any course that will throw her into the pitfall of Japanese political manoeuvres?

Cotton Seed and Cotton Improvement in China

BY JOHN H. REISNER

A PERMANENT, annual supply of pure cotton seed from improved and maintained strains, and the use of such seed on a community basis comprise two of the more outstanding problems on the cultural side of the improvement of China's cotton industry. The above propositions include the improvement by selection and other means, of native cotton varieties, the introduction, acclimatization, improvement by selection and other means, of foreign cotton varieties. It also involves the training of a large personnel of experts and assistants who are capable of understanding the problems involved and of getting the results sought for, the development and maintenance under careful direction of many and large pure seed farms, and cooperation of farmers on a community basis, which is absolutely essential for best results. The problems of cotton insects and diseases are already, in many sections, most serious and must be taken into account in any program of cotton improvement.

The problems suggested above may be stated quantitatively as follows. The amount of cotton seed raised annually in China, on a basis of production of 2,000,000 bales of lint cotton of 500 pounds each, would be approximately 1,000,000,000 pounds, of which about five percent, or 50,000,000 pounds (25,000 tons) would be needed for seed purposes for a similar cotton production the following year. Last year it was estimated that there was a thirty percent

increase in the area of cotton planted, and such increases must be accompanied by a proportionately larger use of the previous seasons production of seed. It has been estimated that in order to produce an amount of raw cotton in China equivalent to that which is imported annually in the form of raw cotton, cotton yarn, and cotton piece goods, the present acreage would have to be increased by four or five times. This would mean a seed production correspondingly greater than at present, and of it, 500,000,000 pounds or 250,000 tons would be necessary for seed. Stated in terms of mow of land, 11,000,000 mow would be necessary to raise a crop of 2,000,000 bales of 500 pounds each, with an average production of 90 pounds per mow. Five per cent of this or 550,000 mow would have to be devoted to seed production under modern and scientific management, if previous improvement (granted that such had been made) were to be maintained. These 550,000 mow would constitute the seed farms under competent trained direction referred to above. It is no small problem, when one considers the necessary personnel, administration; expenses, government laws and backing, community cooperation and other factors involved.

Growing cotton on a community basis represents one of the most advanced (as well as being thoroughly scientific), practices in raw cotton production. It involves, if the enterprise is voluntary, every cotton farmer growing the same kind of cotton, from a common source of seed which is produced in the community under the supervision of specialists who are capable of making and maintaining improvements in the staple. In the Egyptian cotton area of Arizona, recently developed, it is illegal and punishable by law to plant any other kind of cotton except Egyptian within the area. Only in this way can improvements made in raw cotton be maintained. This is because of the fact that cotton cross pollinates, and that where two plants of different varieties are grown together, cross pollination invariably takes place, and crossing always leads to deterioration. In communities, growing only one kind of cotton, therefore, the important factor of deterioration by crossing is removed. On the other hand, "type" has to be maintained, by careful roguing of the seed fields to remove all "off type" plants and insure propagation from plants that are running true to type and that will produce pure seed. Bringing about improvement, as well as maintaining it is not only a science, but a highly developed art, acquired only after considerable training and experience. The success of the community enterprise depends upon the cooperation of all. The greatest cotton producing country in the world, the United States is just beginning to appreciate the advantages of community cotton production, after years of experience, and it is to be hoped that China at the beginning of this present era of cotton improvement will profit by the losses which the United States has suffered because of the lack of adequate knowledge which she is now coming to possess and utilize.

Pure seed, of improved strains, produced on seed farms with capable supervision is the goal toward which efforts should be directed for the improvement of the native staple. It is very questionable if in all China last year, there was ten mow of cotton uniform as to any one of the more important characters such as length of lint, size of bolls, type of plant, etc. Careful examination of almost any field, anywhere would show

great varieties in the characters above noted. The first step then must be the segregation of types, by careful selection, for the characters desired or obtainable as the case may be. The next step must be the elimination of the less desirable types until all are discarded except one, which must then be propagated to the exclusion of all others, care being taken to maintain selection and perfect the type. Granted that this stage had been reached and that the cotton seed farm was ready to distribute pure seed of an improved and uniform strain among the farmers, one is confronted with the very practical problem of inducing the farmers to adopt the seed that has been improved. Otherwise the seed will be planted alongside fields of the usual uniform sorts, crossing will immediately take place, and deterioration will result. Moreover, as one mow of improved cotton would provide seeds for only about 20 mow the second year, at least five per cent of the cotton area would be necessary for pure seed production, and this should be under the management of trained men, in so far as the roguing work necessary for the maintenance of the pure strain was concerned. Control over ginning the "rogued" cotton would also be necessary, to prevent mixing of seed at the gins.

While it is true that there are many practical difficulties involved after the seed has been produced, there is every reason to believe that persuading the farmer to use improved seed will be as easy as it has been to get him to use certified silkworm eggs, or to plant better tobacco seed. The greater problem is arriving at the point where there will be distinctly better seed to offer the farmer than he now possesses.

In view of the overwhelming importance of the native cotton in China it would seem as if undue emphasis were being put upon the importation of foreign seed, especially from America; and not enough attention being paid to the improvement of the local varieties. As has been pointed out there is a very wide variation for a given character such as length of lint in the native cotton fields, and there could doubtless be found a staple, or range of staples that could be developed that would practically satisfy the needs of the cotton industry, in this connection it should be pointed out that the variety of foreign cotton of recent introduction, Trice, which has given signs of greatest promise and received most consideration, is described as a short staple, fine lint, seven-eighths to one inch long; no longer, if as long as the better native varieties. It is also a very serious question if the improvement of the acclimated "foreign" cotton such as is grown in Shensi, around Laohokow in Hupeh, and Tangshan and North, in Chihli, that always heads the market prices, would not net much quicker and better results, than the introduction of the Trice variety with the attendant necessity of acclimatization, establishment of the Trice type, etc., all of which will require several years. Certainly the improvement of the native cotton is not receiving the attention the problem deserves.

The number of named varieties of upland cotton, such as is commonly grown in the United States, that have been introduced into China probably runs into the hundreds. Most of these have not gotten much further than experiment stations. Seeds of a few varieties such as Trice, have been imported in larger quantities, for general distribution. In the sections referred to above, such as Shensi, Laohokow in Hupeh, and several others, the cultivation of foreign varieties has become

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rather extensive, though it must be noted that the reputation of Shensi cotton is not as good as it was several years ago, due it is said, to deterioration of the plant. At Tangshan in Eastern Chihli, it was learned that foreign cotton had been grown in that region for at least fifteen years. Considerable seed of this foreign cotton has likely been distributed in the intervening years, and because of lack of selection, deterioration has undoubtedly taken place, and the crop has lost its uniformity. At the present time, foreign cotton is scattered all over China, foreign plants being very common in many fields of Chinese cotton.

In recent years there has been a very great interest developed in foreign cotton, largely because it seemed to offer a longer staple than the native cotton. The idea of introducing seed in large quantity from the U. S. for general distribution among the farmers has gained rapidly, and there is much activity this year. This practice however is to be discouraged, for general distribution of seeds direct from America will prove to be of greater harm than of value to the future improvement of cotton growing so far as exotic varieties are concerned. Very recently the writer had to refuse a request to aid in the securing of a very large quantity of good American cotton seed, for general distribution. The refusal was made on the ground that he felt that such procedure would do the cotton industry more harm than good, (for reasons to be given below), and that what was most needed at the present time was rather the establishment of seed stations, where smaller quantities of seed could be acclimatized, plant type fixed and after a year or two, or when ready, these acclimatized, selected seed should be distributed to the

farmers. Reports of other large purchases, or desire to purchase foreign seed have come to notice, totaling several tens of thousand of dollars worth of seed.

There are several reasons why large importations of seed for general distribution should be discouraged. In the first place, as a result of the effects of changed climatic and soil conditions the first years plants are much less uniform than they would have been had they been grown under the condition under which they were produced. The natural tendency of the plant to vary is intensified by the change of climate and results in a large number of plants "off type." In the second place, the farmer is not able to rogue out these as such. With the cross-fertilization that has taken place among all the plants, both "true to type" and "off type," the seeds from the first year are poorer than the original seeds, and deterioration continues. In the third place, the countryside becomes contaminated more or less with inferior plants that will complicate matters when locally grown and developed seed on seed farms, under capable direction are introduced, and community cooperation and production are desired. In the fourth place, if foreign varieties of cotton are going to be grown on any large scale, the sooner a supply of seed in China is developed the better it will be for the cotton industry.

There is one phase of the situation that is hopeful, namely that Chinese and upland cotton do not cross fertilize, and this fact may be of very great value in communities when it is desired to grow an entirely different staple from that previously produced. However with the greater contamination of fields of Chinese cotton with foreign plants which general distribution of

new seed from foreign sources, would hasten to bring about, the practical significance of this biological fact may be largely nullified. A foreign variety of acclimated cotton seed could be introduced gradually into a community where Chinese cotton was commonly grown, without the factor of deterioration due to cross fertilizing, whereas if improved seed of a Chinese cotton were introduced into the same community, cross fertilization and deterioration would be inevitable unless the whole community had decided to adopt the new seed.

Over against this more hopeful phase, however, is the very real possibility of introducing into China, some of Americas cotton insects and diseases, such for instance as the Mexican Boll Weevil which first appeared in Texas in 1894 and in the intervening 25 years has spread over practically the entire cotton belt of the United States doing damage in single years, amounting to many, many millions of dollars, and in many places wiping out, temporarily at least, the whole cotton growing industry of the region. Something ought to be done by the government, probably through the customs authorities, whereby every seed of foreign cotton imported into China would be thoroughly fumigated. The consequence to America has been very great, and there is no reason to think China holds any charm against a repetition of what the Mexican Boll Weevil did in the United States if it once gets into China.

Without doubt, the most desirable thing to do in connection with the cultivation of foreign varieties in China is the development of seed farms under efficient supervision, that will not only provide the farmers with seed that will give better results than unacclimated seed, and that will make China independent of foreign sources of seed. But to do this requires a personnel, with considerable specialized knowledge and training, and this personnel is practically lacking at the present time. To be specific, how many people are there in China who know what a typical Trice plant should be like, and who could go through a large field roguing out all plants off type and have at the end of the season a uniform stand? And yet this knowledge is absolutely necessary if seed farms producing foreign cotton seed of uniform quality and of pure type are to be developed. Skill also is required which must develop with experience. As a step in the direction of securing such knowledge and experience, the Chinese cotton mill owners association recently sent Mr. Yeh Yuen-ting, a graduate of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking, to the United States. He will be under the direction of Mr. O. F. Cook, of the United States Department of Agriculture, who spent several months this past autumn travelling through the principal cotton areas of China. With the coming of Mr. John B. Griffing, formerly president of the Griffing Cotton Company, Tempe, Arizona, to the University of Nanking, being supported by the Cotton Mill Owners Association of China and the Shanghai Cotton Anti-adulteration Association a number of seed farms will be established, and these will be utilized in giving instruction and experience to a selected group of assistants. If the problem of pure, improved, seed production is to be met at all adequately, many capable Chinese should be trained in the cotton fields in America, and what would be far more economical many should be trained in China, under the direction of experienced and capable foreigners.

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The success of seed production will be in proportion to the character of the men under whose direction the work must be carried out. It is hopeless to expect results from these who have not had the particular training needed for such work.

There is one other item of importance connected with the subject under discussion, namely the distribution of Chinese cotton seed from one locality to another without reference to cotton insect diseases. With the exception of the Yangtze delta (East China) cotton region, the much dreaded and very damaging pink boll worm was found widely distributed throughout central and north China. The leaf hopper disease, a disease associated with the leaf hopper insect, was found, doing various degrees of damage, through north, central and east China. The total amount of damage being done by these two insects in China must be enormous although there is no way of estimating it. The point here however is that not only is no very serious attempt being made to distribute other than cotton seed from a region where good cotton is grown, without reference to improvement etc., but nothing is done to prevent insects and disease being sent along with the seed. Here of course is where government only can function, and doubtless some day it will, and in the meantime "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

To come back to the first statement, a permanent annual supply of pure cotton seed from improved and maintained strains and the use of such seed on a community basis comprise two of the more outstanding problems on the cultural side of the improvement of China's cotton industry. The problems are much

easier stated than solved, but the directions to their solution are fairly clearly demarcated.

JOHN H. REISNER.

January 5, 1920.

College of Agriculture and Forestry,
University of Nanking.

Monthly Steel Market Letter

BY U. S. STEEL PRODUCTS CO.

SINCE our last monthly market letter the strike of steel workers has practically exhausted itself, but the coal situation still remains very serious. Notwithstanding that the leaders of the striking mine workers, in obedience to the courts, officially called off the strike, only a limited number of the miners returned to work and the output of coal is still very considerably below the normal. There is, therefore, an acute shortage of coal in many parts of the country. All of the coal produced is subject to the control of the Government Fuel Administration, which determines its distribution, giving preference to those purposes which, from a national point of view, are regarded as essential, and no coal is obtainable by industries which, under present circumstances, are regarded as non essential. Some of our mills have already had to shut down for lack of fuel, and others may have to close for a more or less indefinite period. Furthermore, if the coal shortage continues, the operation of the railways will be seriously restricted. The situation is still further complicated by labor troubles in connection with the railways.

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Production, therefore, continues to be considerably below the normal, notwithstanding the increasingly insistent demand for steel products in the home market and also from all parts of the world.

In our previous market letter describing the conditions then prevailing, which pointed to the certainty of heavily increased demand, exceeding the possible supply, and higher costs with resulting higher prices, we emphasized the steady growth of demand and the extent to which it has been outstripping production. The destruction, or permanent disabling, by war, pestilence and starvation, of more than 20,000,000 human beings, during four years, has so seriously reduced the man-power of the industrial nations that demand in the iron and steel industries is like to exceed production for a long time to come and the lesson of the past is that while there may be alternating periods of excess of demand over supply, and of supply over demand, the net result, over any important period of time, is always that consumption of iron and steel products grows faster than production. That has been particularly the case with America, which in thirty years has grown to be not only the producer, but also the consumer, of considerably more than half of the world's total production. Nowwithstanding the enormous increase in capacity which has taken place during the last five years, under the stimulus of war requirements, there is at present an acute shortage, in this country, of steel products.

During the war, large industries not essential to prosecution of the war, which normally consume millions of tons of steel annually, were deprived of supplies in order that war requirements might be met. Building construction of every kind not required for war purposes, had to be postponed, with the result that millions of dwelling houses are now urgently required. The railways of the United States, for the normal up-keep of which millions of tons of rails, bridges, locomotives and steel cars are required, were starved and allowed to run down to practically the limit of safety, in order that railway material might be sent in adequate quantities to the seat of war. Up to the present, only a very small and comparatively insignificant tonnage of orders has been placed by the railways of this country, but it is known beyond question that their needs are huge and very urgent, and that the placing of heavy orders cannot be much longer avoided. Notwithstanding that the railways have not yet come into the market to any important extent, the insistent urgent demand from the home trade of America far exceeds the possible production of all of the mills for at least six months to come, and in some lines for double that length of time. On top of this there is an equally urgent, equally insistent demand aggregating millions of tons, from all over the world.

In this connection it might be of more than passing interest to the Railway Officials of China, to know that there is a decided tendency on the part of railroads in America to increase the weight of their rails, due to the heavy rolling stock they are using, for example, we would mention the following sections as used by certain of the railways in this vicinity :

	Pounds per yard.
Pennsylvania Railroad System	130
Central Railroad of New Jersey	135
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R.	105
Lehigh Valley Railroad	136
Lehigh Valley Railroad	110

New York Central Railroad	120
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.	107

The Pennsylvania Railroad has been using 130 lb. Rails for the past five or six years, and contemplate continuing its use. The various subsidiary companies of the Steel Corporation have probably made over 100,000 tons of that section to date.

The effect of increasing weight of sections will of course materially increase the amount of tonnage required by the American roads, and we would again remind officials in China that it is desirable that the railroads come into the market at once for such rails as they may require for delivery during the last six months of 1920.

Shanghai, January 22, 1920

Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report

China Cotton.—The general outlook during the past week cannot be said to have undergone any decided change, when the situation is considered in its essential features.

As to the interest taken by the Trade in the cotton market at the present time, the situation does not seem to differ from seasons in the past, namely: pending the adjustment of their deliveries and account before the Chinese New Year, and some little speculation being indulged in by holders of the staple.

Supplies from the interior marts are gradually dwindling down. On the other hand, the question of supply seems to be of no interest. The explanation of this apathy is that the China Mills are well supplied and can bide their time; and as far as Exports are concerned, no further comment is necessary as the situation is too well known to the trade. As to forcing the Mills to pay high prices for the near future, as still seems to be the pet idea of the producers, we can only say that this prospect gets more and more forlorn as each week passes.

Meanwhile, however, the 1920 crop is a long way off, but for the immediate future we predict a market working within narrow limits.

Liverpool, January 15, 1920.

Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaris.....	68.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	18.50 "
Good Middling American, Spot.....	28.05 "
" " " March.....	25.12 "
" " " May	23.79 "

Tone of the Market:—Easier.

New York, January 21, 1920.

New York Market:—

March.....	35.75 Cents
May.....	34.71 "
July.	31.78 "
Spot.....	38.75 "

Market:—Steady

Bombay, January 19, 1920.

Indian Market:—

Broach	Rps. 575 per Khandy
Market:—	Easier.

Shanghai Market:—

Shensi Spot.....	Tls. 32.00
Tungchow, Stop.....	" 31.25
" March April ..	" 33.00
Shanghai, Spot.....	" 28.00
" M. G. Spot....	" 28.50

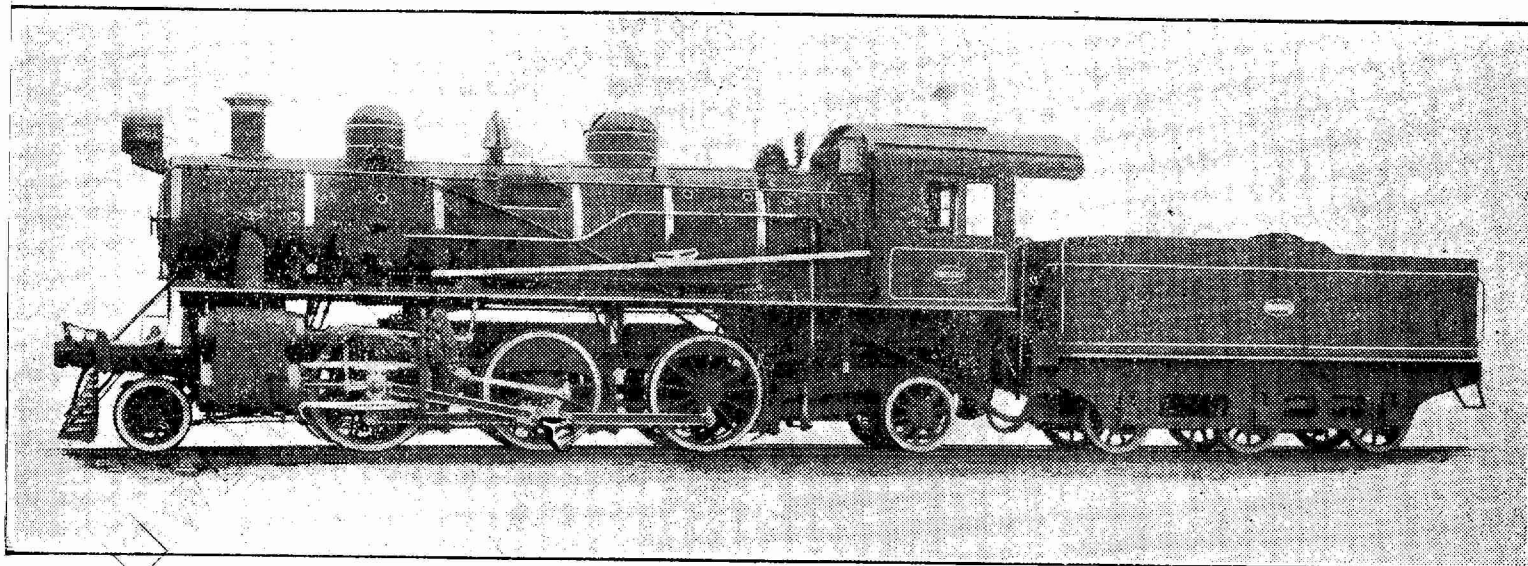
Tone of the Market:—Steady.



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NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO.

American-Built Locomotives for China's Railways



The foregoing is an illustration of one of the "Prairie" type locomotives manufactured by the Lima Locomotive Works of Lima, Ohio, which recently were sold to the Chinese government for use on the Peking-Hankow line. Ten of the locomotives are now being trans-shipped from Shanghai to Hankow by river steamers at which port they will be assembled and put into service. The entire order is for thirty engines of this type and the remainder will soon arrive. The sale was made through the agency of Vivian Bond and Company of New York and Peking. Some of the main features of the engines are as follows: Track gauge 4 feet 8 half inches; boiler pressure 170 pounds; diameter driving wheels 59 inches; total weight 156,000 pounds; tender capacity 4,800 gallons; tender fuel capacity 13,300 pounds; total weight of tender 91,600 pounds; Pyle—National electrically lighted; equipped with Janney automatic couplers; Westinghouse air brakes; Hasler type speed recorder graduated to a speed of 100 kilometers an hour. The work of assembling the locomotives will be in charge of R. B. Krueger, traveling engineer for the Lima Locomotive Works.

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Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

Tussah:—Market remains very firm, holders showing no inclination to sell at current rates for delivery after Chinese New Year.

Tussah Best.....Tls. 560
Market Chops „ 540

China Steam Filatures:—About 3,000 bales have been contracted for in New Season Silk at very high figures. Buying is largely speculative and high prices are looked for if this demand continues.

Grand Extra Chops Tls. 1370
Extra Chops „ 1340
Medium Chops „ 1300

Tsatlee Improved Reel:—About 400 Bales have changed hands at an advance of an advance of Tls. 40 per picul. Stocks are very low and balance lots command higher prices.

Best Chops Tls. 940
Market Chops..... „ 890

General:—A limited business has been done for Europe in Tussah Market Chops at Tls. 532. New Style Teatlees have been sold at Tls. 845 for Calangay Grade.

Commercial and Financial Notes

American exports of automobiles have increased to the point where during the past year one automobile was exported from the United States on an average of every nine minutes, night and day.

R. Stanley Dollar was recently elected a vice-president and a director of the Pacific Steamship Company, The Admiral Line, according to recent reports from Seattle, and to a similar position with the Pacific Alaska Navigation Company. A. M. Dollar was elected treasurer and a director of the two companies.

The Chinese Merchants Bank, a new Chinese financial organization, was formally opened in Shanghai on Tuesday, January 27. The bank's home is on Nanking Road. Deposits amounting to \$2,200,000 were said to have been received at the bank on its opening day. The manager is Tung Yuen-sun. Former Vice Minister of Finance, Chang Wu, is one of the directors.

The approximate production of plantation rubber in 1920 is given at 354,000 tons, according to a recent statement issued from England. A steady increase of production was predicted and the total for 1923 was placed at 430,000 tons. At the present time the United States is said to consume more than two thirds of the total output. The 1919 crop is placed at 320,000 tons.

A general meeting of the members of the Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd., (in liquidation) was held at the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, Friday, January 24. The funds of the company at the end of December 31, 1919, were reported to total \$235,458.67. An inability to deal with the German claims was given as the reason for the funds not being divided among the shareholders.

The Pacific Steamship Company, The Admiral Line, has been named as the Pacific representative of the American Bureau of Shipping for all Oriental ports with the exception of Shanghai, according to a recent dispatch from San Francisco. The American Bureau of Shipping is coming to be known as the American Lloyds and is a one hundred percent American organization. Almost all of the shipping registered in the Pacific is said to come under the American Bureau. Capt. W. I. Eisler, late marine superintendent of the Standard Oil Company of New York, is the Shanghai representative.

The establishment of a branch factory in Shanghai of the American Marine Paint Company is tentatively planned, according to an announcement made this week by J. Duncan Matthews, manager in the Far East for the Company. Mr. Matthews recommendation to this effect has been forwarded to the head office of the concern. From the Shanghai factory it is planned to serve China, Japan, India, New Zealand, Australia, and the Straits Settlements. The Robert Dollar Company will handle the products of the firm in Shanghai and will probably take over the representation for other Far Eastern ports, according to Mr. Matthews. The company manufacturers marine paints, spar varnishes and other kindred lines.

The production of the United States was recently summarized in *The Nation's Business* as follows: With only six percent of the world's population and only seven percent of the land, the United States produces: twenty percent of the world's gold; twenty-five percent of the world's wheat forty percent of the world's iron and steel; forty percent of the world's lead; forty percent of the world's silver; fifty percent of the world's zinc; fifty-two percent of the world's coal; sixty percent of the world's aluminum; sixty percent of the world's copper; sixty percent of the world's cotton; sixty-six percent of the world's oil; seventy-five percent of the world's corn; eighty-five percent of the world's automobiles; refines eighty percent of the copper and operates forty percent of the railroads.

New Books and Publications

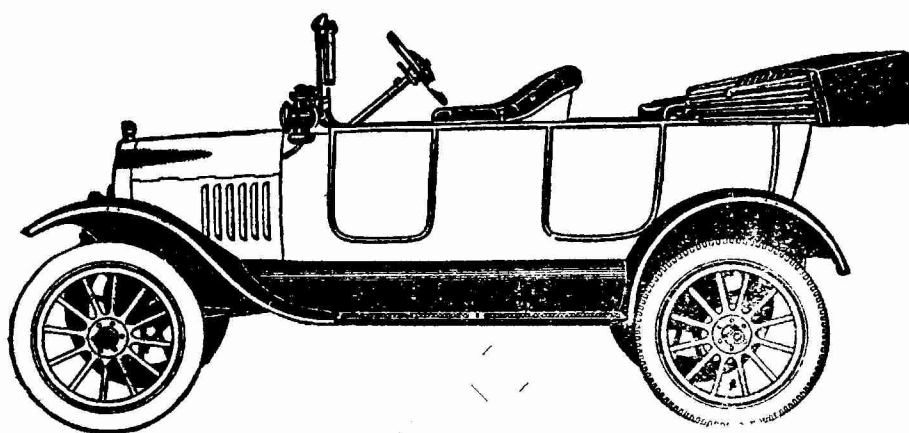
Supreme Court Statistics

Concise Statistics of the Supreme Court of the Chinese Republic, published by the Registrar's Department of the Supreme Court., Peking, 1918.

THE Supreme Court of China was organized during the Tsing Dynasty and it was not until the first year of the Republic that it underwent changes toward the reformation of its procedure and its administration. The actual state of its affairs is tabulated as follows:



On the Streets of Shanghai—



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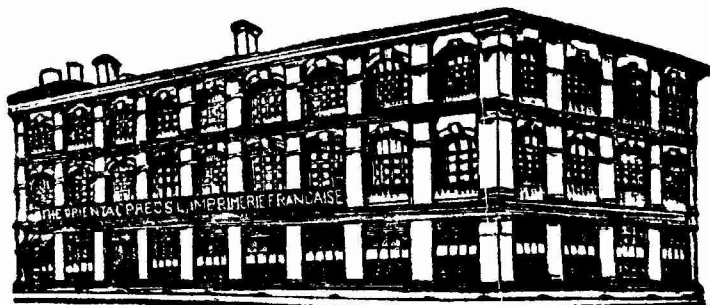
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View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

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The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

"Table I—The Organisation and the Personnel of the Supreme Court.

"Table II—The Power of the Supreme Court.

"Table III—Academic and Other Training of the Judges.

"Table IV—Academic and Other Training of the Registrars.

"Table V—Position and Salary of the Personnel.

"Table VI—Annual Expenditure of the Supreme Court during different years.

"Table VII—Costs annually received from different Provinces during different years.

"Table VIII—Procedure of Final Appeal in Civil Cases.

"Table IX—Procedure of Final Appeal in Criminal Cases.

"Table X—Days of Sitzings of the Supreme Court.

"Table XI—Final Appeals in Civil and Criminal Cases received during different years.

"Table XII—Final Appeals in Civil Cases, where foreigners are involved.

"Table XIII—(1) Results of Final Appeals in Cases where foreigners are involved. (2) Results of Final Appeals in Civil cases where foreigners are involved.

"Table XIV—The Time Occupied by the Supreme Court in reviewing final appeals in Cases where foreigners are involved.

"Table XV—Appeals in Election Cases received during different years.

"Table XVI—Results of Appeals in Election Cases.

"Table XVII—The Time occupied in reviewing appeal in election cases.

"Table XVIII—Cases within the Special Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

"Table XIX—The Number and the Results of Criminal Cases within the Special Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

"Table XX—The time occupied in Trying Cases within the special jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

"Table XXI—Final Appeal in Criminal Cases where the Prisoners are subjects of non-treaty Powers.

"Table XXI—Results of Final Appeals in Criminal Cases where the Prisoners are subjects of non-treaty Powers and the Nationality of such Prisoners.

"Table XIII—The Time Occupied in Reviewing Final Appeals in Criminal Cases where the Prisoners are Subjects of non-treaty Powers.

"Table XXIV—Extraordinary Appeals in Criminal Cases.

"Table XXV—Results of Extraordinary Appeals in Criminal Cases.

"Table XXVI—The Time Occupied in Reviewing Extraordinary Appeals in Criminal Cases.

"Table XXVII—Interpretations of Laws or Ordinances at the request of different official organs.

"Table XXVIII—Names of Provinces for which the Supreme Court has rendered interpretations at request."

T. C. SHEN

St. John's University, January 16, 1920.

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Armco Iron Tank Plates



California Corrugated Culvert Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Armco Iron Road Culverts
Armco Iron Flumes
Armco Iron Signs
Armco Iron Tanks & Bins

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: L. C. Winters; S. A. Sayer; C. Jacobson; Mr. and Mrs. Grosjean, France; W. G. Perry; R. Gentill, Tokyo; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hodge, Seattle; P. S. Spence, Kobe; A. C. Cornish, Tientsin; C. K. Gisk, Tientsin; C. K. Gisk; J. R. Habib; A. Vine, Paris; Mrs. Rondon; Ch. North, Canton; Mrs. D. Hoveuier; Mrs. W. A. Marshall, Jr.; Mrs. W. A. Marshall, Sr.; N. R. Ellis; S. Bank; P. Hemens; F. H. Clark, Peking; Taton, Peking; Dethren, Peking; M. Steele, Tientsin; J. E. Hall; Mrs. Coleman, Newchwang; H. Chanmie, Pa. is; W. T. Longwell Hongkong; H. N. Malasky, Hongkong; W. R. Christmas, Hongkong; J. J. Kind, London; F. R. Keeley, Pittsburgh; J. H. Moore, Hongkong; E. W. Mills, Canton; W. A. Swift; E. T. Bowden; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Short, New York; H. J. Bronsden, Tientsin; J. A. Wheeler, San Francisco; J. M. Bowers, New York; J. A. MacGregor, Yokohama; M. E. Merrmans, Yokohama; G. O. Ackerman; G. Adams, Peking; P. H. Powell, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. A. Schonen, New York; F. B. Carmichael, Hankow; Mrs. G. Rosentall.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Walter D. Hoog, Jr., New York; Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Hultman; S. Preczman; S. A. Makaroff, Vladivostok; G. A. Rowe, Vladivostok; Capt. and Mrs. John E. Ewell, Manila; Major E. R. Wilson, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and family, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. D. Brauchie, Taiyuanfu; P. Sauvogol, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Hussey Freke; Mr. and Mrs. Hubert, Marseille; H. W. Tinkham; W. Bogdanott; J. H. Macoun Naning; A. H. Cowan, Nanking.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. E. J. Courvoussier, Mr. E. Gammeter, Mr. F. R. Johnson, Mr. L. Gallet, W. Hofman, Mr. E. Morilleras, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert, Mr. F. P. McGinty, Wei S. T. Mr. K. K. Wang, Mr. O. Marine, Mr. Laucournet, Mr. Ching T. Wang, Mr. J. P. Medaris, Capt. and Mrs. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Collister, Mr. Roger S. Mills, Mr. W. S. Russel, Mr. and Mrs. A. Williams and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. Andrews and baby, Mrs. L. S. Smith, Mr. A. Sharp, Mr. W. P. Marshall.



The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL,
COMMISSIONER,
DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5.
Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings and Proceedings:

January 22, 1920; Cause No. 659; In re Last Will and Testament of Anna Cryder

- Wetmore, deceased; final account.
- January 22, 1920; Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. American Trading Co.; brief.
- " 22, " Cause No. 798; A. T. Steele v. American Trading Co.; subpoena.
- " 26, " Cause No. 915; Shin Sae Chong Arkell & Douglas. Inc. stipulation.
- " 26, " Cause No. 928; Yangtze River Steam Chinese Fare Syndicate v. Phoenix Oriental Exploitation Co.; answer.
- " 26, " Cause No. 708; In re Last Will and Testament of Ellen M. Jensen, deceased; receipts; final account.
- " 27, " Cause No. 659; In re Last Will and Testament of Anna Cryder Wetmore, deceased; order.
- " 28, " Cause No. 611; In re Last Will and Testament of Angeles San Juan, deceased; order.

Hearings:

- January 19, 1920; Cause No. 611; In re Last Will and Testament of Angeles San Juan, deceased.
- " 28, " Cause No. 798; A. T. Steele v. American Trading Co.
- " 28, " Cause No. 910; Lowe Bingham & Matthews v. Klauber Trading Co.
- " 29, " Cause No. 866; In re Adoption of Vladimir Gordiev, a minor.
- " 29, " Cause No. 928; Yangtze River Steam Chinese Fare Syndicate v. Phoenix Oriental Exploitation Co.

Judgments and Orders:

- January 27, 1920; Cause No. 659; In re Last Will and Testament of Anna Cryder Wetmore, deceased; order for distribution and discharge.
- " 28, " Cause No. 611; In re Last Will and Testament of Angeles San Juan, deceased; order for distribution and discharge.

Assignments for Hearing:

- February 4, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 806; Oriental Press v. Robert Dollar Co.

The Corporation Act Applied in China

THE UNITED STATES, ON THE RELATION OF FRANK J. RAVEN, et al. RELATORS vs. PAUL MCRAE, ACTING CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA, RESPONDENT.

(Cause No. 586; filed June 9, 1917.)*

SYLLABUS

1.—Legislation: Extension: *Withdrawal.* Laws of the United States extended to China by the Acts of Congress of 1848 and 1860 can be withdrawn only by a similar Act.

*Reprinted at this time because of the exhaustion of, and inquiry for, printed copies.

2.—Delegation of Power Congress cannot constitutionally delegate to a Territorial Legislature power to withdraw acts thus extended.

3.—The Corporation Act of Congress of March 2, 1903 appears to be suitable to conditions in China and necessary to execute the treaties, and consequently extended here by the above named Acts.

4.—Corporations: Articles: Filing: Secretary of the District. The requirements in said Act of 1903 that proposed articles of incorporation be filed "in the office of the Secretary of the District" are sufficiently complied with here by filing them with the Legation.

5.—Court Clerk. The further requirement therein that said Articles be filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court is met by filing them with the Clerk of this Court.

6.—Recording. The said Clerk is required to record only such articles as are properly filed and only articles which comply with the law are entitled to be filed.

7.—Sufficiency. Proposed articles of incorporation examined and found insufficient to meet the requirements of the said act of 1903.

8.—Mandamus. The Clerk cannot be compelled by *mandamus* to file or record insufficient articles.

Messrs. Fleming & Davies, By Mr. Fleming, for Relators.
Earl B. Rose, Esq., for Respondent.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an application for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the Acting Clerk of this Court to file and record certain articles of a proposed corporation "to carry on the business of banking in all its branches" and for various other objects therein declared. The articles are tendered under the Act of Congress¹ of March 2, 1904 and the respondent alleges that this "is not now in force and effect within the jurisdiction of the United States Court for China." It is conceded, that said Act was once in force here but it is contended that because Congress, about a decade later, in organizing the territory of Alaska, provided that

"all laws in force in Alaska shall continue in full force and effect until altered, amended, or repealed by Congress or by the legislature,"²

and because said legislature did enact a new corporation law effective January 2, 1914, the Act of March 2, 1903 thereby ceased to be operative in China.

We have not at hand an official copy of the territorial statute just mentioned and the copy furnished³ fails to disclose a repealing clause. For aught that appears the said statute may be merely cumulative to the Act of Congress of 1903, just as the latter was itself cumulative to the corporation laws of Oregon which had previously been extended to Alaska and which, it was held,⁴ continued in force despite the corporate legislation of Congress above referred to.

But, assuming that the legislature of Alaska *did* attempt to repeal the Act of Congress of March 2, 1903, we are of the opinion that such attempt was ineffectual so far as this jurisdiction is concerned. For in the first place the Federal Constitution⁵ provides that "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress," and the courts hold that power so vested cannot be delegated to another body⁶. This attempt to confer on a territorial legislature the power to repeal Acts of Congress is a recent departure, never having been made, so far as we are able to ascertain, except in this organic act of Alaska and in the more recent statute extending local

1. 32 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 978, pp. 947-952.

2. Act of Aug. 24, 1912, 37 U. S. Stats. at Large, Pt. I, Ch. 387, sec. 3.

3. Synopsis of Laws (1916) 20-22.

4. Alaska Gold Mining Co. v. Ebner, 2 Alaska, 611.

5. Art. I, sec. 1.

6. Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law (2nd ed.) VI, 1028; Cyc. VIII, 830 and cases there cited.

self government to the Philippines.⁷ It is a departure which has not yet been sanctioned by any judicial decision, which we have found, while it is contrary to the doctrine noted above and supported by numerous authorities.

But even were it permissible to delegate to a territorial legislature the power to repeal Acts of Congress for the former's own territory, this would afford no precedent for the contention here made. For if respondent's position as to this point were correct we would have the strange anomaly of Congress delegating to a territorial legislature the power not only to repeal congressional enactments operative in its own territory but also to legislate for residents of a distant region like China. This would amount to a legal and political monstrosity.

Nor is this a case where a law was passed with a provision that it should remain in force for a limited period only. The Act of Congress of March 2, 1903 contains no such provision; its duration was as unlimited as any other law. It is true that another act, passed nearly a decade later, provided that all such laws were to "continue in full force and effect until altered, amended, or repealed by Congress or by the Legislature." But this was not a repeal nor a grant of authority to repeal⁸ and it would not become effective, even as a limitation, without a delegation of legislative power, which as we have seen, is contrary to elementary principles.

The practice of extending over one jurisdiction laws originally passed for another, is not new in American jurisprudence. As early as 1790 the laws of Maryland and Virginia were continued in force over the respective portions of the District of Columbia which had been ceded by those states.⁹ This was renewed¹⁰ in 1801 and much of the old Maryland statute law remains in force in said District to this day as a result of such extension. In 1825 Congress extended the criminal laws of each state over all Federal territory and property located within its boundaries,¹¹ thus making a violation of such state law "an offense against the United States."¹² The same method was not infrequently employed during the formative period of western America when new territories were created. Thus the laws of Iowa were extended over the newly formed territory of Nebraska in 1855, while in 1884, the laws of Oregon were, as we have seen, extended over Alaska. In 1890 the Nebraska laws were extended over Oklahoma¹³ organized in 1889, while the same act extended over the Indian Territory "certain general laws of * * * Arkansas * * * not locally inapplicable or in conflict with this act or with any law of Congress."¹⁴ etc. These are but a few of many similar instances. Congress was both following and making precedent, therefore, in enacting, as it did in 1848, that

7. Act of August 29, 1916, 39 U. S. Stats. at Large (1915-1916), Ch. 416, secs. 6, 7, p. 547.

8. As in the Act last cited which provides:

"That the legislative authority herein provided shall have power, when not inconsistent with this Act, by due enactment to amend, alter, modify, or repeal any law, civil or criminal, continued in force by this Act as it may from time to time see fit." (Sec. 7.)

9. 1 U. S. Stats. at Large, 130.

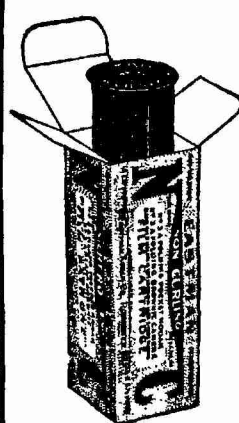
10. 2 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 15, p. 103.

11. 3 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. LXV, sec. 3.

12. Biddle v. U. S., 156 Fed. 759, 763.

13. Act of Congress of May 2, 1890, 26 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 182, sec. 11.

14. Act of Congress of May 2, 1890, 26 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 182, sec. 31. These laws were treated as Acts of Congress equally as if they had been enacted by it *in haec verba*. In re Grayson, 3 Indian Ter., 497 (1901).



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"the laws of the United States, are hereby, so far as is necessary to execute said treaty, extended over all citizens of the United States in China (and over all others to the extent that the terms of the treaty justify or require), so far as such laws are suitable to carry said treaty into effect."¹⁵

In 1860 a more elaborate act¹⁶ was passed in which the foregoing section was, almost literally, repeated, so that it affords the basis of American jurisprudence in China.

II

Nor was the phrase "laws of the United States" a new one in our jurisprudence. It appears in the Federal Constitution (Art. VI) and as there used was construed by Chief Justice Marshall, as early as 1821, to include an act relating to the District of Columbia alone. In rejecting the contrary contention that great jurist said:

"Those who contend that acts of Congress, made in pursuance of this power, do not, like acts made in pursuance of other powers, bind the nation, ought to show some safe and clear rule which shall support this construction, and prove that an act of congress, as the legislature of the Union, is not a law of the United States, and does not bind them."¹⁷

In construing the statute¹⁸ regulating appeals from the Philippines, the Supreme Court declared the Philippine Tariff Act, which applied to the archipelago alone, 'a statute of the United States,'¹⁹

It is true that the phrase "law of the United States," as used in one paragraph of section 250 of the Judicial Code relating to appeals has been construed as not including an Act of Congress for the extension of New York Avenue in Washington.²⁰ But the *ratio decidendi* was the declared purpose of

15. Act of Congress of August 11, 1848, 9 U. S. Stats. at Large, 276, sec. 4. "The law was passed in reference to this treaty and to that with the Ottoman Porte." *Dainese v. Hale*, 91 U. S. 13, 23 Law. ed. 190.

16. 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, 73, sec. 4.

17. *Cohens v. Virginia*, 6 Wheat. (U. S.) 264, 424, 425.

18. 36 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 1369, sec. 10.

19. *Gsell v. Insular Collector*, 238 U. S. 93, affirming 24 Philippine, 369, which in turn affirmed the decision of *Lobingier, J.*, reported in *Philippine Law Review* I, 229-233.

20. *American Security etc. Co. v. District of Columbia Comrs.* 224 U. S. 491, 56 Law. ed. 856, 32 Sup. Ct. 353; *Washington etc. R. Co. v. Downey*, 236 U. S. 190, 59 Law. ed. 533, 35 Sup. Ct. 406; *American Surety Company v. American Fruit Products Company*, 238 U. S. 140, 59 Law. ed. 1238, 35 Sup. Ct. 828; *American Security etc. Co. v. Rudolph*, 38 App. Cas. (D. C.) 32.

Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal*, produced at the Mines of the *Pekin Syndicate Ltd.* and the *Chung Yuan Co. Ltd.*. The *Honan Anthracite Coal* is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters. The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghei Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

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Estab. 1886.

Cable Address:

"WOODROCK"—Brooklyn.

All Codes Used

the paragraph to *limit* appeals.²¹ And it was conceded that the same phrase in another paragraph might be construed differently.²²

In reviewing a prosecution originally brought in the United States Court for China, and in upholding that Court's jurisdiction of such a crime, the Court of Appeals for the ninth judicial circuit said:

"It is true, there is no general statute applicable to every state in the Union, making this an offense against the United States; nor could there be, in view of the fact that under our system of government the right to punish for such acts committed within the political jurisdiction of the state is reserved to the several states. But in legislating for territory over which the United States exercises exclusive legislative jurisdiction, Congress has made the act of obtaining money under false pretenses a crime. * * * In view of the legislation of Congress to which we have referred (the acts relating to Alaska and the District of Columbia, and the statute of July 7, 1898), our conclusion is that obtaining money or goods under false pretenses is an offense against the laws of the United States, within the meaning of the statute conferring jurisdiction upon the United States Court for China."²³

This is the doctrine now regularly applied by this Court which has declared that the

"extension results quite independently of the original purpose of the acts themselves. Thus Congress may enact a law for a limited area under its exclusive jurisdiction, such as Alaska or the District of Columbia; by its terms it may have no force whatever outside of such area; but if it is 'necessary to execute such treaties' (with China) and 'suitable to carry the same into effect,' it becomes operative here by virtue of the act of 1860 above quoted. Such we understand to be the doctrine announced by the Court of Appeals."²⁴

In making such extensions Congress has expressly adopted the principle that an extension by it precludes abrogation by any other body. Thus in extending over Federal territory the laws of a particular state it was provided, as early as 1866 that

"no subsequent repeal of any such State law shall affect any prosecution for such offense in any court of the United States."²⁵

A similar provision was embodied in an Act of 1898.²⁶ Nor would such express provisions appear necessary. On principle it would seem that since Congress alone may extend laws to China, it alone may withdraw them when so extended and that the act of a territorial legislature could have no effect on such laws.

III

It is conceded, as we have seen, that the corporation act of Congress of March 2, 1903, was extended to China. But the questions involved are too important to rest upon a mere admission and we shall therefore inquire whether said act meets the requirements of the extending law above quoted—whether, in other words, it is one of the laws "necessary to execute the treaties" and "suitable to carry them into effect."

Now one of the primary objects of the treaties was the promotion of commerce. That can hardly be accomplished in these days without corporations and a law authorizing their formation would seem to be

21. *American Security etc. Co. v. District of Columbia Commr.*, 224 U. S. 491, 56 Law. ed. 856, 32 Sup. Ct. 553.

22. "Of course there is no doubt that the special Act of Congress was in one sense a law of the United States. It well may be that it would fall within the meaning of the same words in the third clause of the same section; 'Cases involving the constitutionality of any law of the United States.' Id. Cf. *American Surety Company v. American Fruit Product Company*, 238 U. S. 140, 50 Law. ed. 533, 35 Sup. Ct. 408.

23. *Biddle v. United States*, 156 Fed. 769, 762, 763.

24. *U. S. v. Allen*, U. S. Court for China, Crim. No. 66.

25. 14 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 24, sec. 2; U. S. Rev. Stats., sec. 5391.

6. 30 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 576. p. 717.

one of the laws "necessary to execute the treaties." Indeed the very desire of our citizens to incorporate in China affords the best evidence of such necessity.

Moreover this Act of March 2, 1903 is not only the latest expression of Congress on the subject of incorporation; it seems to us the most suitable. The legislation on that subject enacted for the District of Columbia is not only much older but seems to be confined mainly to special classes of corporations. The Act in question, however, appears to be an up to date general incorporation law. Neither the argument of this case nor a careful scrutiny of the Act itself has brought to light any feature of it which is unsuitable to conditions in China. It requires, it is true, a copy of the articles of Incorporation to be filed "in the office of the Secretary of the District";²⁷ but in the case of extended legislation such provisions are to be construed not literally but as meaning the corresponding office, which, in China, would seem to be the Legation, since it is the only local American institution, besides this court, whose functions extend to the whole of China. In applying the Oregon statute, which required filing with the County Clerk, the United States District Court for Alaska held that it would be sufficient to file with a similar official.

"Here, then, was the officer corresponding to the county clerk, with whom the other certificate might be filed. We are of the opinion, however, that a filing of the second certificate with the clerk of the court would have met the requirement, for it is well settled that the intention of the Legislature should not be defeated by a strict construction of the statute. * * * The intention of Congress is gathered, and by following out this obvious intention the persons desiring to incorporate, while not filing with an actual Secretary of State and an actual county clerk, are substantially complying with the law when they file with the surveyor general and the clerk of the court for the division in which they intend to carry on business." 28

The chief copy, however, is required to be "filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court"²⁹ and to that designation the Clerk of this Court well corresponds. The incorporation is thus effected by an officer of the Court and the concern placed under its observation from the start. Each year the corporation must file with the said Clerk a list of its officers and notice of any changes therein must likewise be filed.³⁰ The opportunities for official supervision are, therefore, much greater than in the case of corporations formed, as many have been, under the laws of some distant state, to do business in China where no official inspection on the ground is possible.

Moreover the conditions both preliminary to, and after, incorporation are strict. The articles are required to state full particulars,³¹ all stock must be paid for "at its true money value"³² and "every stockholder shall be personally liable to the creditors of the company for the amount that remains unpaid upon the par value of his stock"³³ The capital stock must not be increased nor diminished except as prescribed by law.³⁴ The corporation must "keep correct and complete books" which must "at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of stockholders",³⁵ and every year the principal officers must prepare and publish for three successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the jurisdiction a sworn statement showing

27. Act of March 2, 1903, sec. 2.

28. Alaska Gold Mining Co. v. Ebner, 2 Alaska, 611, 614, 616.

29. Act of March 2, 1903, sec. 2.

30. Id. sec. 20.

31. Id. sec. 2.

32. Id. sec. 14.

33. Id.

34. Id. sec. 13.

35. Id. sec. 16.

In the United States Court for China

Doong Nyi Benevolent Association,
(
Plaintiff.

vs.

Henry S. Grew
John Grew
Mary Grew
Robert Grew
John Doe
Richard Roe
Defendants.

Cause No. 874

Civil No. 296

SUMMONS TO ANSWER

Filed at Shanghai, China,

January 16, 1920.

JAMES P. CONNOLLY
Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the
United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendants if found within the jurisdiction of this Court—

HENRY S. GREW, JOHN GREW, MARY GREW, ROBERT GREW, JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE, whose real names are unknown, heirs, successors and assigns of the said Henry S. Grew, and to notify them to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day of March, 1920 to file their written answer hereto on oath.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE EDWARD D. WHITE, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, at Shanghai, China, January sixteenth, 1920.

(SEAL)

JAMES P. CONNOLLY
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

Cause No. 920

FRANCIS BUTLER SHAW,
Deceased.

Estate No. 322

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of July, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

(Sgd.) A. P. CHASE
Administrator,
51-A Kiangse Road,
Shanghai, China.

January 28, 1920.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament
of

Cause No. 925

JOHN MYERS SWAN,
Deceased.

Estate No. 323

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Special Administratrix of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before July 24, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

(Mrs.) MINTA H. SWAN,
Special Administratrix,
Canton, China.

January 24, 1920.

Chinese Government Railways PEKING-HANKOW LINE "The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hai Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Peinlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuechowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. \$17,270,595 of which Mex. \$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. \$16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. \$16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. \$273,489; \$303,960; (No record); \$482,097; \$537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$261,348; and Mex. \$274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. \$547,388 and \$485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$465,179 and \$524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. \$464,464 and \$606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

"(1) the number of shares of capital stock outstanding; (2) the amount paid in on each share of stock; (3) the actual paid-up capital of the corporation; (4) the actual cash value of the property of the corporation and the character, location, and nature of the same; (5) the debts and liabilities of the corporation, and for what the same were incurred and whether the same are secured or unsecured and the amount of each kind, and, if secured, the character and kind of security; (6) the salaries severally paid each and every officer, manager and superintendent of the corporation during the preceding year; and, (7) the increase or decrease, if any, of the stock, the capital, and the liabilities of the corporation during the preceding year."³⁶

With the court officers ready to see that these requirements are observed the interests of both the public and the stockholders appear to be amply safeguarded. No defect or shortcoming has been pointed out in this statute, as compared with the most advanced corporation laws³⁷ and if Congress could, after long effort, be persuaded to enact another law, especially for this jurisdiction, it is not apparent wherein it would excel the present one. We are, therefore, of the opinion that the Act of March 2, 1903, is quite as "necessary" and "suitable" as the other "laws of the United States" which have been held by this and other courts to have been extended here by the general act above quoted. For there can be no half way adoption of that doctrine; it includes all such laws or none. It cannot logically be restricted to any particular class of acts. It is just as applicable to civil laws as to criminal; just as "necessary" in respect to corporations as to procedure.

IV

But the "suitability" of this Act of March 2, 1903 depends upon its requirements and applicants for incorporation thereunder must show compliance therewith so far as compliance is possible before incorporation. *Inter alia* the act requires the articles to state "the amount of capital stock of said corporation, and how the same shall be paid in."³⁸ The importance of this requirement becomes apparent when read in connection with the following:—

"No corporation shall issue any of its stock, except in consideration of money, labor, or property estimated at its true money value."³⁹

The object of this is evidently to insure a *bona fide* capital at the start and to prevent incorporation with merely "watered" stock. Clearly this is a wise precaution whose observance must be strictly enforced.

Examining, in the light of this requirement, the Articles here tendered we find that the applicants have stated "the amount of capital stock" but not "how the same shall be paid in." It does not appear whether the stock has been issued (and hence the capital created) "in consideration of money, labor or property" or of something else, nor whether, if the consideration is other than money, it is "estimated at its true money value."

Moreover the articles fail to show whether the capital stock is to be paid in before incorporation or after. For aught that appears the concern might be incorporated without any tangible capital by merely issuing certificates of stock. In this case the applicants are worthy and reputable citizens and we may assume that no such result was intended. But as this is the first case where the question has arisen here we must adopt a rule which would apply to all situations and prevent incorporation by impecunious adventurers.

Again the Act provides that corporations organized thereunder

36. Id. sec. 23.

37. Cf. the new Public Utilities Act of Illinois, discussed in Illinois Law Rev., XII, 12.

38. Id. sec. 2.

39. Id. sec. 14.

"shall have the right to acquire and hold only such real estate as may be necessary to carry on their corporate business." 40

We are disposed to agree with respondent's counsel that this provision is infringed by the recital, in the Articles, of the proposed corporation of an intention

"To take, own, hold, deal in, mortgage or otherwise lien, and to lease, sell, exchange, transfer, or in any manner whatever dispose of real property wherever situated."

Now the Clerk is required to record articles only after they have been filed and the only articles which are entitled to be filed are those which contain the particulars prescribed by the statute. Doubtless the act of filing is a ministerial rather than a judicial one, but the law, seems to be well settled that the recording officer cannot be compelled by mandamus to accept for filing, papers which, on their face fail to comply with the statute.⁴¹ And since the recording of the articles perfects the corporate existence which can then be questioned only in a direct proceeding⁴² it seems to be not only the right, but the duty, of the officer to see that such existence does not commence until the conditions prescribed by the law have been fulfilled. In providing for incorporation thru the machinery of the Court, and imposing the responsibility upon its officers, the act which we are now applying seems to have been intended to prevent the evils of loose and reckless incorporation by making possible in advance a careful scrutiny and strict exaction of all prescribed conditions. This offers opportunities of supervision which would be lost if the recording officer were treated as a mere automaton, obliged to accept any corporate papers which might be presented.

Having reached a conclusion which disposes of the case before us we find it unnecessary to prolong this opinion by entering upon a consideration of the other question discussed in argument, viz., whether, under the law which we have found to be in force here, banking corporations may be organized. Since a determination of that question is not necessary in order to decide the pending cause whatever we might say thereon would be *obiter dicta* and we prefer to discuss it only when the necessity for adjudication arises.

For the reason that the proposed articles of incorporation do not, in our judgment, comply with the statute, the writ of *mandamus* is

DENIED.

40. Id. sec. 5.

41. State v. M'Grath, 92 Mo. 355, 5 S. W. 29; Woodburg v. McClurg, 98 Miss. 831, 29 S. W. 514; People v. Nelson, 3 Lans. (N. Y.) 394.

42. Lord v. Bldg. Ass'n., 37 Md. 320, 327; Cochran v. Arnold, 58 Pa. St. 399.

When you tell your dealer or merchant that you saw his advertisement in MILLARD'S REVIEW, it "identifies" you.

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, Jan. 28st, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Silver in London during the week has advanced from 79d. per oz. to 82½d. for cash and from 77½d. to 81d. for forward delivery. The cause of this must to some extent be attributed to the decline in the New York/London rate from 3.68¾ to 3.57.

T/T on London has risen 5d. to 8/5d. Abnormally high rates have ruled throughout the week, lack of Demand and large sales on account of Hongkong, coupled with the decline in the New York/London rate mentioned above are no doubt the main factors responsible for the present state affairs. The situation at the close has been considerably cleared up, with the result that an easier tone prevails in the market with a more noticeable demand, though there still remains the uncertainty as to the extent to which the decline in sterling can go. In this matter there seems little data on which to base calculations and any prediction as to the future must be carefully avoided.

The London/Paris rate has risen from 43.15 to 46.04.

The local stock of sycee and Bar Silver at Tls. 24,894,000, and Mexican and Chinese Dollars at \$11,270,000 remain practically the same as last week. The U. S. silver dollars held here total \$4,275,000 as against \$8,225,000 this day last week.

	Average rates for Dec.	Thur. Jan. 22	Friday Jan. 23	Sat. Jan. 14	Mon. Jan. 26	Tues. Jan. 27	Wed. Jan. 28
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	7/7.292	8/1	8/1	8/1	8/1	8/3	8/5
D/Dfts. "	—	8/1½	8/1½	8/1½	8/1½	8/3½	8/5½
4m/s "	—	8/1½	8/1½	8/1½	8/1½	8/3½	8/5½
T/T India	327.458	346½	347½	346½	346½	353½	359
T/T France	1,564.167	1780	1790	1780	1780	1860	1935
T/T N. Y.	146.729	147	147	147	147	148½	151½
T/T H'kong	61.792	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
T/T Japan	33.646	32¾	32¾	33	32¾	32¼	31¾
T/T Batavia	376.781	394	394	388	388	392	400
T/T Straits	31.026	29½	29½	29½	29½	28½	28
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s Bills L. }	7/11.542	8/5¼	8/5¼	8/5¼	8/5¼	8/7¼	8/9¼
Credits, D/1 }							
6m/s " "	8/0.542	8/6¼	8/6¼	8/6¼	8/6¼	8/8¼	8/10¼
4m/s " D/P	—	8/5½	8/5½	8/5½	8/6½	8/7½	8/9½
6m/s " "		NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL
4m/s Bills F. }	1,682.500	1900	1900	1900	1900	1980	2055
Urr., D/A, D/P }							
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	159.021	157	157	157	157	158½	161½
4m/s " Docs	—	157¾	157¾	157¾	157¾	159¼	162¼

	Jan. 22	Jan. 23	Jan. 24	Jan. 26	Jan. 27	Jan. 28
†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on Rising Market, lower when falling.						
Bullion.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
* London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) ... Pence	79½	79½	79½	80¼	81¼	82½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	154 ⁸⁰	155 ¹⁰	155 ⁷⁰	156 ⁷⁰	152 ⁷⁰	151 ⁹⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	111 ¹⁰	111 ¹⁰	111 ¹⁰	111 ¹⁰	111 ¹⁰	111 ¹⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$ 100	73.075	73.1375	73.1625	73.225	73.175	73.30
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	3%	3%	2½%	3%	2%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	6%	London on Paris	T/T 46.04
Bank of France rate of discount	5%	London on Germany	T/T —
London open Market rate		New York on London	T/T 3.57
of Discount	3 m/s. 5½%	Bombay on London	T/T 2/3½
" "	4 m/s. 5½%	Hongkong on "	T/T 5/3½
" "	6 m/s. 5½%	Yokohama " "	T/T 2/7½

Business Opportunities

(To be continued next issue)

No. 302—Barnhart Brothers and Spindler, Chicago, suppliers of printing presses, type and printers supplies desires representation in China.

No. 303—Russian-American Exporter, Hearst Building, San Francisco, cable address, "Waldelot" desires to send sample copies of their new American Russian trade journal to firms in China. Also interested in special information dealing with China trade.

No. 304—Northwest Trading Company, Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, London, E. C. 2 desires to communicate with firms in China interested in the following products: metals, food stuffs, rails, fishplates, locomotives, cranes, tin plate, quicksilver, ferromanganese, black steel hoops, snap head rivets, bolts and nuts, angles, paraffine, match paraffine, glue glass, etc. Firm is an American Company.

No. 305—Thomas Roberts and Company, Philadelphia, desires representation in China for the following products: canned fruits, canned vegetables, canned fish, dried fruits and vegetables.

No. 306—Seminole Fertilizer and Oil Company, Woolworth Building, New York, desires to make connections in China with firms that export fish-oils. Firm is a manufacturer of fish-oil and fish-scrap fertilizers. Persons interested are urged to communicate direct forwarding samples and analysis, giving American banking references where possible.

No. 307—The United States Shipping Board, Washington D. C. offers for sale a number of wooden vessels, averaging 3,500 to 4,700 deadweight each. Terms of sale as follows: Full amount of purchase price in cash on delivery of boat, fifty per cent of amount of purchase price on delivery and the balance paid in quarterly annual payments over a period of 18 months, twenty-five per cent of the purchase price on delivery and the balance in quarterly-annual payments over a period of thirty-six months. The larger amount of cash paid on delivery of ship, the smaller will be the price per deadweight ton.

No. 308—California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, desires representation in China to handle canned salmon, canned meats and vegetables, dried fruits, raisins nuts, beans, Hawaiian pineapple, etc.

No. 309—Export and Domestic Buyer's Corporation, 56 Pine Street, New York extensive line of factory "Seconds" automobile tires at attractive prices, fireproofing paints and liquids, aniline dyes, dyestuffs, dry colors, chemicals, specialties. Cable address, "Exdobuco."

No. 310—Central Brokerage Company, St. Louis, Mo., desires to be of assistance to firms in China desiring connections in the St. Louis trade territory.

No. 311—Universal Trading Company, 230 Fifth Avenue, New York, cable address, "Traduniver," desires representation in China for cotton and

woolen goods, foodstuffs, iron and steel products, machinery, hardware, tools, electrical supplies, drugs, oils, chemicals, clinical thermometers, papers of all kinds, office appliances and supplies.

No. 312—Galbraith and Company, Galbraith Dock, Foot of Madison Street, Seattle, cable address, "Galbraith," desires connections in China with firms interested in exportation to America of sunflower seed, mustard seed, linseed and all varieties of peas, beans. Firm exports soft and hard wheat flour, coarse grains and building materials. References, Bank of California, Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Bradstreets.

No. 313—George P. Ide and Company, Troy, New York is interested in making connections with firms in China to handle the well-known Ide collars and shirts.

No. 314—R. B. Freeman and Company, 90-96 Wall Street, New York, cable address, "Fremrob," desires to make connections with firms in China that are in position to ship China products to the United States and also to handle American products in China. Give as reference the National Association of American Manufacturers and the American Exporters and Importers Association, also the leading banks of New York.

No. 315—Bureau voor Handelsinlichtingen, (commercial relations office) Amsterdam, Holland. Director, Mr. O. K. Onnes, desire names of dealers in grains in Manchuria.

No. 316—G. A. Miller, Inc., 64 Reade Street, New York, cable address, "Gamine," desire to make connections in China with firm to handle mild steel bars, mild steel angles and tees; black mild steel hoops, galvanized mild steel hoops, black mild steel sheets, steel plates, wire nails, seamless brass tubing, seamless copper tubing.

No. 317—Herman Baar, 1270 Broadway, Room 615 New York, manufacturers agent, desires to make connections in China with firm to handle mild steel bars, mild steel angles and tees, black mild steel hoops, galvanized mild steel hoops, black mild steel sheets, steel plates, wire nails, seamless brass tubing seamless copper tubing.

No. 318—Northwest Trading Company, Seattle, announces the appointment of Mr. L. Evans Hodge, as vice-president with headquarters at Hongkong, c/Hotel Mansions. Mr. Hodge will be in charge of the company's operations in the Orient and Australasia.

No. 319—Nelson Iron Works, 1428 Railroad Avenue, Seattle, manufacturers and dealers in railroad supplies, desires to make connections in China with firms to handle the following railway supplies: frogs, crossings, switches, stands and accessories, heavy forgings of all kinds, marine supplies such as anchors, spar iron work, turnbuckles for ships, etc.

No. 320—Ludwig and Ludwig, 1611-1613 North Lincoln Street, Chicago, desires to purchase in China the following Chinese musical instruments: 2,000 Chinese Tom-toms, 10 inch decorated variety; 4,000 Chinese Wood Blocks, 1,000 each size as per cut; 4,000 Chinese cymbals, 1500-13 inch, 1500-15 inch and 1000-18 inch; 300 Chinese Gongs, 100-15 inch, 100-18 inch, 50-21 inch and 50-23 inch.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from September 11 to September 20, 1919

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1				Traffic train miles run			
					Increase	Decrease	Present year	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year		Percentage of In. or Dec.	
								Increase	Decrease		Increase	Decrease		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	%	
Peking-Hankow	197773	289044	363	487180	73252	.....	16605480	1129981	.....	6.80	2698427	93971	.....	3.48
Peking-Mukden	150092	272015	-97627	324480	.....	133477	12891908	.....	2152836	-16.70	2433132	.....	112315	-4.61
Tientsin-Pukow	140382	194863	7369	243614	20390	.....	9921481	1838920	.....	18.53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	32743	85215	3164	121122	23766	.....	3088753	152444	.....	4.94	604266	111493	.....	18.45
Shanghai-Nanking.....	100874	62505	2727	166106	34626	.....	3998799	704686	.....	17.62	1116132	95730	.....	8.58
Shanghai-H-Ningpo ..	50275	17811	665	68751	1364	.....	1853588	130607	.....	7.05	476168	31155	.....	6.54
Cheng-Tai	17903	52216	174	70293	23735	.....	2055805	.....	285378	-13.88	449178	.....	14426	-3.21
Canton-Kowloon	21443	3235	700	25378	619	.....	690792	68184	.....	9.87	193003	10524	.....	5.45
Kirin-Changchun	15966	31000	295	47261	2016	.....	1284386	73679	.....	5.74	263451	.....	12388	-4.70
Taokow-Chinghua.....	5331	16917	102	22350	.....	10427	677530	24491	.....	3.61	165183	2435	.....	1.47
Chuchow-Pinghsiang..	3517	17248	.....	20765	6890	.....	426694	192698	.....	45.16	140160	63786	.....	45.51
Canton-Samshui.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Changchow-Amoy.....	920	19	.....	939	939	.....	23222	.....	16196	-69.74	4892	.....	12160	-248.57
Kaifeng-Henan.....	20081	22742	684	43507	12730	.....	1032322	372837	.....	36.12	201194	.....	11969	-5.95
Wuchang-Changsha...	11859	18589	52	30500	13696	.....	1046829	943683	.....	90.15	208834	187836	.....	89.94
Ssu-Tsen	5384	8136	10	13530	5348	.....	471313	211301	.....	44.83	78533	24462	.....	31.15
TOTAL	774543	1091555	-81322	1784776	75467	.....	56068902	3389102	.....	6.04	9032553	458134	.....	5.07

Y. C. WHANG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications